

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

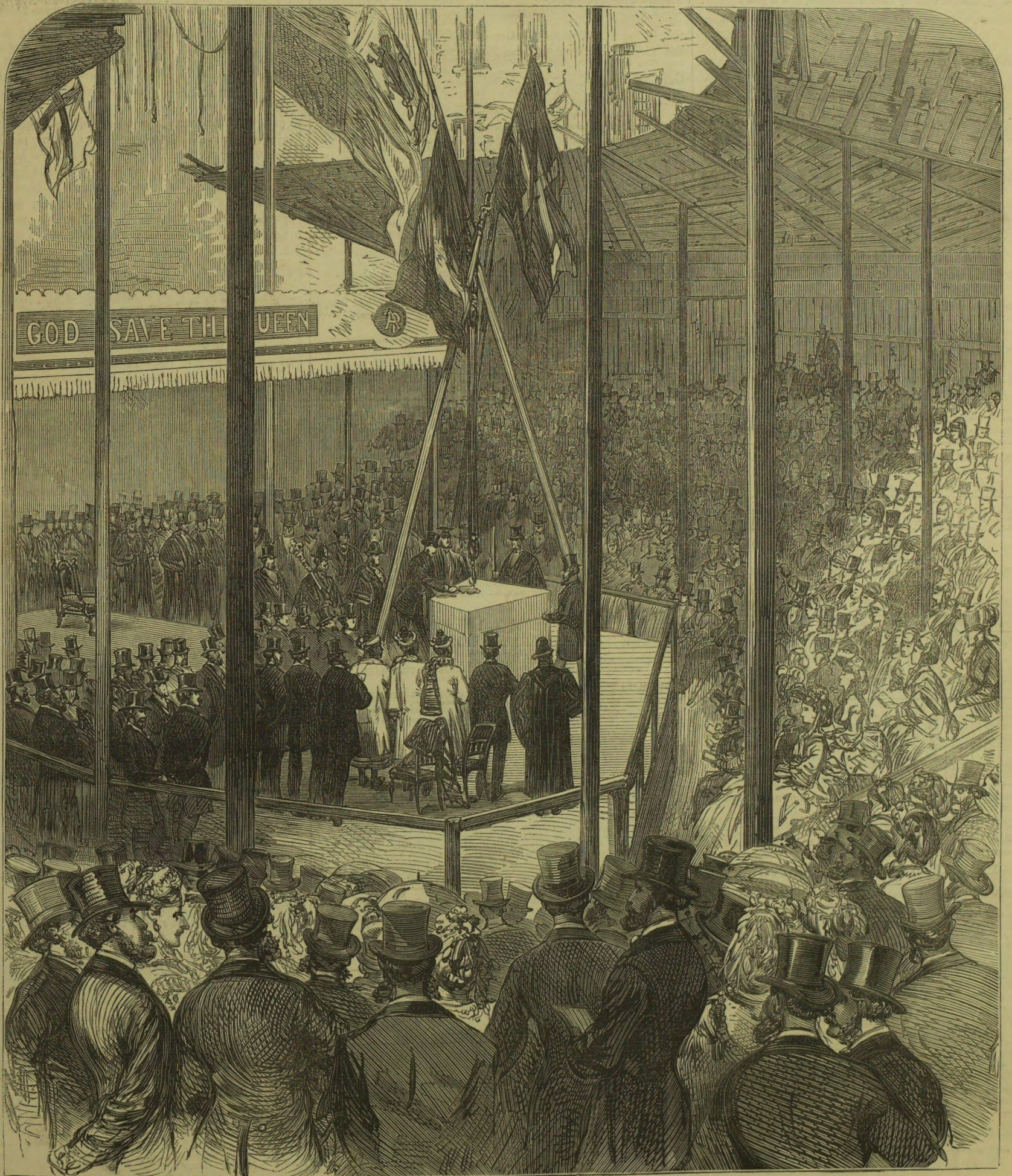


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1725.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6^d.



PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS: LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.
SEE PAGE 307.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at 17, Katharine-street, Liverpool, the wife of Mr. Edward Trenchard, of Valparaiso, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at Warmley Tower, near Bristol, the wife of William Scrivell, jun., of a daughter.
On the 26th inst., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lucy, the wife of Thomas Hodgkin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's, Birkenhead, by the Rev. A. H. Seacombe, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Graham, Vicar of Bidston, George Hunt Orton, M.B., eldest son of William Orton, Esq., Netherborough Hall, Leicestershire, to Mary Parker, only child of George Harrison, Esq., "Graigfield," Birkenhead. No cards.
On the 7th inst., at Flushing, New York, U.S., the Hon. William Richards Hilley, Judge of Ocala, Florida, U.S., to Fanny Frederica Spratt, only daughter of Dr. Eldridge Spratt, Mayfair, London.
On the 23rd inst., Lord Churston, to the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, daughter of Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, K.C.B., and the late Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. The ceremony was first performed, according to the Presbyterian rite, by the Rev. John Robertson, minister of Locon, in the library of Loudoun Castle, where the bride had been staying for some weeks with her sister, the Countess of Loudoun. The party then went to Kilmarnock, about seven miles distant, where the ceremony was repeated according to the form of the Church of England.
On the 25th inst., at the parish church of Grinton, Mr. Charles Waring to Miss Eliza Denys, youngest daughter of Sir George W. Denys, Bart., of Draycott Hall, Yorkshire.
On the 23rd inst., Sir David Salomons, Bart., M.P., to Cecilia, widow of Mr. J. P. Salomons, of Upper Wimpole-street, before the Superintendent Registrar; and on Tuesday the marriage was solemnised according to the Jewish rite at the Central Synagogue by the Rev. Dr. Adler and the Rev. A. L. Green.
On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Alrewas, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. James Walton, Vicar of Genthewash, John Darling, Esq., Beaudesert, to Caroline, eldest daughter of James Finlay, Esq., Orgrave Hall, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Wardie-avenue, Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, Matilda Lucy, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. E. Hall, L. Th., Incumbent of the Episcopal Church, Leven, Fifeshire, formerly Curate of Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and daughter of J. Lewis Hall, Esq., late of H.M. Ordnance Survey.
On the 29th ult., at the residence of her son, Count R. C. Martinitz, Solina, Countess Clam Martinitz, second daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clanwilliam, aged 75.
On the 24th inst., Count Ernest Wolsley de Lousada, grandson of Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart., of Wolsley Hall, Staffordshire, aged 29 years. R.I.P.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Nicholas Day.
St. Michael and All Angels.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington, prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.
9 a.m. Minister Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., Rector of Whippleham.
St. James's, closed for this day.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson, M.A.
Fenny, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. J. Loftie, M.A., Assistant Minister.
MONDAY, SEPT. 30.
The "Faint Aggression;" the Pope created Dr. Wiseman Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, and other bishops, 1850.
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pleasant-shooting begins. National Gallery closed.
The Medical Schools at the Hospitals open.
Twenty-second Session of the Royal School of Mines begins.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
University College: Introductory Medical Lecture by Mr. C. Heath, 3 p.m.
Bedford and Ke'so Races.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.
The Archbishop of Canterbury's Visitation: Charge to the Clergy at Canterbury.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 9 p.m.
National Dog Show at Nottingham opens (lasts four days).
University College: Introductory Lecture on the Fine Arts by Professor Poynter, 4 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Working Men's College reopens, 8 p.m. (Address by the Rev. Dr. Barry).
THURSDAY, OCT. 3.
Jewish Year 5633 begins.
Leicester Races.
FRIDAY, OCT. 4.
Publication of the first complete English Bible, by Miles Coverdale, 1535.
SATURDAY, OCT. 5.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Seventeenth Series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h	6	6	6	6	6	6
m	03	04	17	17	17	17
a	03	04	17	17	17	17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Sept. 18	29.589	56.5	47.2	73	8	54.7	61.4	WSW. SW.	280	.015
19	29.633	52.6	41.5	68	5	46.1	62.2	WSW. WNW.	176	.000
20	29.773	46.1	35.6	69	6	41.2	54.9	W. N.W.	187	.000
21	29.708	43.0	33.3	85	6	38.6	56.9	WSW. WNW.	192	.177
22	29.768	47.1	38.8	75	8	38.5	57.1	WNW. N.W.	172	.000
23	29.392	47.0	44.3	91	10	46.2	50.6	W. SW. SSW.	278	.294
24								WSW. SW. N.W.	185	.340

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected 29.628 29.619 29.748 29.738 29.877 29.887 29.402
Temperature of Air 56.5 52.6 46.1 43.0 47.1 47.0 49.4
Temperature of Evaporation 53.9 50.7 45.4 45.4 41.4 40.1 48.0
Direction of Wind WSW W. WNW WSW NW W. SW.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of (a) .. 1d	Germany 2d
Alexandria 1d	Gibraltar 1d
via Southampton .. 2d	via France 3d
via Brindisi 1d	Holland, via Belgium .. 2d
Australia 3d	India 2d
via Southampton .. 1d	via Brindisi 3d
via Brindisi 3d	Italy, via Belgium 3d
Austria 1d	Mexico (a) 1d
Belgium 1d	New Zealand 1d
Brazil 1d	Norway, via Denmark .. 5d
Cape of Good Hope .. 1d	Spain 2d
China 2d	Sweden, via Denmark .. 4d
via Southampton .. 2d	Switzerland 2d
via Brindisi 3d	United States 1d
Constantinople, via Marseilles .. 2d	West Indies 1d
Denmark, via Belgium .. 3d	
France 1d	

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.
Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

REBECCA by Andrew Halliday.
Irene; Jane; Eliza; Drury Lane Effects, and Drury Lane Comedies.
Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas.
On (CT. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Ben map will appear.

NEARLY READY,

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1873,

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE WILD ANIMALS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR, BY G. GODDARD;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1872; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-eight years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have discontinued issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price has been established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Large Engraving, entitled

"THE SUPPLIANTS,"

The TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are as follow:—

Per Annum £1 6s. 6d.; post-free £1 8s. 6d.
" Half-year 0 13s. 0d.; " 0 14s. 0d.
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The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter. Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms: To Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.

The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money, or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton. OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, SEPT. 30, and during the WEEK, THE LADY OF THE LAKE, written and designed by Andrew Halliday, founded on the celebrated poem by Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated with magnificent scenery by William Beverly. Characters by Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. Dewhurst, W. Terriss, E. Roenthal, J. H. Barnes, and James Fernandez; Miss Maria B. Jones, Miss Kathleen Irwin, Miss Russell, Mrs. Aysley Cooke, &c. Increased Orchestra and numerous Chorists, who will execute selections from the great works of Meyerbeer, Weber, Verdi, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Sir Henry Bishop. The Dances, Ravales, and Promenades arranged by Mr. John Cornock. New Costumes, from the designs of an eminent artist. The whole of the Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey. Preceded by the Farce of PHOEBUS' FIX, at Seven o'clock, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. On Saturday next, a New Farce, entitled FUN IN A FOG, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce IN A SUESSION. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L.

Bateman. Second Season, commencing THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, when will be produced an entirely new and original play, by W. G. Wills (Author of "Medea in Corinth," &c.), written expressly for this theatre, entitled CHARLES L.—Charles L., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Marquis of Huntly, Mr. Addison; Lord Monmouth, Mr. E. Edgar; Ireton, Mr. B. Markby; Lady Eleanor, Miss G. Pennefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabella Bateman. The play will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, by Hawes Craven and H. Outbrett; Historical Costumes by Mr. S. May. Performance will commence at Seven with SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE, concluding with MY TURN NEXT. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, SEPT. 30,

when the Proprietors and Directors will have completed a

SERIES OF SEVEN YEARS' PERFORMANCES AT THIS HALL

IN ONE UNINTERRUPTED SEASON,

an instance of popularity altogether

UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENTS.

With the exception of Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN AN INTERMISSION OF A SINGLE NIGHT

throughout this extraordinary term; but, in addition to the regular Evening Representations, there have been from

THREE TO SIX MATINEES

GIVEN IN EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE TERM,

making a

GRAND TOTAL OF THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FOUR

CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES.

Since the commencement of the present Extraordinary Season, in September, 1865, down to the present period,

THE ST. JAMES'S HALL HAS BEEN NIGHTLY THROGGED TO REPLETION,

while at every Holiday Season Messrs. Moore and Burgess have been compelled to engage the

GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL,

in order to accommodate the vast concourse of visitors who have honoured them with their patronage on these occasions.

ON EACH BOXING DAY SINCE 1865 IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT MORE

PERSONS HAVE PAID FOR ADMISSION TO THE GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL

THAN TO ANY OTHER PLACE OF METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENT.

When it is borne in mind that the Proprietors have from the very outset of their management steadfastly set their faces against the system of granting complimentary admissions, it will be generally conceded that the completion of a seven-years' season is

A TRIUMPH OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and

BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight, all the year round.—On Tuesday next, Oct. 1, the Proprietors will have entered upon their Eighth Year's Season at this Hall, not having closed a single night since September, 1865, days prohibited by law alone excepted. Private Boxes, 22s.;

Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Open at 2.30 for Day Performances; at 7.0 for Evening.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Delighted and fashionable

audiences.—HAMILTON'S New Route to India, CHARING-CROSS TO CAL-

CUTTA, in Two Hours, via Paris, Mont Cenis, and the Suez Canal. Pronounced to be the most splendid and authentic representation since the exhibition of the celebrated Overland

Route at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1851. The magnificent scenery by Telford; brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. Grand National Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, Three and Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT

REOPENS TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.—MY AUNT'S SECRET (by numerous requests), FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 11, Regent-street. Stalls may now be secured in advance.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY is given by Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCHIA" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyr," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE by Professor TENNANT, to which the Public are admitted on paying the College Fees. One Course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, and terminating at Easter, 1873. The other Course is given on THURSDAY EVENINGS, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 10. The Lectures are illustrated by a very extensive Collection of Specimens.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

We know not whether the Ministers have arranged any programme for the vacation, or whether it is intended that one representative of her Majesty's Government shall appear in each week and act as a kind of "flapper" to the public, reminding us of the good deeds of the Cabinet and of the evil intentions of its antagonists. There would be no particular objection to such systematised proclamation, except that it might have a slight flavour of the intense vulgarity of the advertising system in general. It would afford a stock theme for the Ministerial journalists, who might see in the process the most marvellous of all marvellous Governments, as Akenside says of the soul,

Refining, gradual, for its final height,
And purging off some dross at every sphere—

that is to say, demonstrating itself at first in the cynical, yet just now delighted, Mr. Lowe; next in the sturdy and vigorous Mr. Stansfeld; and so on, from star to star—even the mild beams of the Ayrtonian planet not unregarded—until the crowning glory of a sunburst by Mr. Gladstone himself should introduce us, proud and pleased, to the festivities of Christmas.

Scarcely have we parted with Mr. Lowe and his "amiability," when Mr. Stansfeld appears on the platform. He has addressed the Liberals of Halifax, and we hasten to say that, *more suo*, he has made a very good and effective speech. Mr. Stansfeld has, to use his own phrase, a considerable quantity of political "grit" in him; and it is pleasant, in these days of platitudes and evasions, to see him lay a good wrestler's hold upon his topic. His oratorical exercises are of the healthiest sort, and, if we may borrow a sporting phrase, he conscientiously does all he knows. If he were a naval captain who had laid his ship alongside an enemy and grappled her, he would take her or be sent to the bottom. Mr. Stansfeld's energetic diction, from which is by no means excluded the sort of language "understanded of the people," is wholesome and English; and, whether people like it or not, they must respect him for his straightforwardness. One thing is notable in him: he fully believes in himself and in the Government of which he is a member. It might be interesting to examine the history and growth of his faith in the present Cabinet; but we may be able to illustrate that matter hereafter, when we have had some of the speeches of colleagues whose devotion to the Government has more of what Dean Stanley calls general acquiescence than fervid belief. No better man than Mr. Stansfeld could have been "put up" on the Ministerial side in the provinces.

"Up and be doing!" exclaims Mr. Stansfeld, with a cry like a trumpet call. How the Conservatives boast, and shout, and flout the sky with their banners! Have we done no great and glorious things, and shall we not proclaim them in the face of the nation? Have you forgotten that "great deed," the destruction of the Irish Church? Have you forgotten that "enormous boon," the Irish Land Act? Have you forgotten "another enormous boon," the Education Act? "We did great things in that Session." Well, and in this Session, though we had the great Alabama difficulty hanging over us and embarrassing us, did we not carry, in the teeth of a pertinacious and organised opposition, the great ballot bill, which is now the law of the land? And then, besides passing four more measures of vast importance, have we not carried out the Treaty of Washington, and set an example which will be fruitful in benefits to mankind? Is there nothing here to make us shout and wave banners? In that bold and martial strain spoke the Minister, and the Liberals of Halifax cheered him to the echo.

That is the right fashion in which to talk to a meeting where one has it all one's own way; and that is the fashion in which Lord Palmerston, who knew Englishmen, used to talk at Tiverton. It might not answer quite so well in the House of Commons, because there a man can be answered; and when he has poured out his gold on the table, a spiteful assayer can proceed to show that, however well it rings, it does not represent the value stamped upon it. There was nobody at Halifax to apply the touchstone, and we are not going to do so. Mr. Stansfeld's flourish of trumpets was a masculine and spirited performance; and, though it will not bring down the walls of the Conservative stronghold, it will infallibly bring out the defenders to answer the bold challenge. None the less promptly, too, for what followed. It occurred to Mr. Stansfeld that he ought to explain why the Conservative party is so much more compact and obedient than the Liberals, and his solution of the problem was unhesitating. He did not exactly quote a famous retort that was made to a foolish Protectionist in other days, who wished to show that his friends possessed most of the physical force of the country. "Two thirds of the horses of England belong to the Tories," he exclaimed. "And all the asses," added an

irreverent auditor. Mr. Stansfeld is a gentleman, so he put the matter more circuitously. "The Opposition are exempt from a malady which afflicts and divides us—the malady of thinking. Liberalism means thinking. The disease is incurable. So we think, and are independent, and therefore are not so good at mere partisanship." Were we not justified in saying that Mr. Stansfeld knows how to give a wrestler's hug?

However, he reminded his friends that after all government can be carried on only in one way, and that they must not think so intensely as to be unable to support a Liberal Cabinet. He declared himself a party man, and very needlessly added that he had spoken like one. Moreover, he gave reason for supporting the Government. It had done all the great and grand things he had enumerated, but it was not inclined to rest and be thankful. It had a great deal more to do. There was nothing about its age, or its moribund attitude, or any of the afflicting suggestions which we have heard from the Premier and others. The Cabinet is strong and resolute, and, having shown itself capable of such deeds as he had recited, ought to be trusted to go on adding to its glory-roll. Reticent as King Lear, and perhaps for the same excellent reason, as to what the new great deeds were to be, Mr. Stansfeld was positive in assuring us that they were to be done. We can wait. In fact, we rather hope that we shall be permitted to wait. But those who have to note and to review the Government utterances in the vacation will be prompt to allow that the Minister who speaks better and more boldly than Mr. Stansfeld will speak well indeed.

The decease of Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, claims a passing notice at our hands. We doubt whether any of the Sovereigns of Europe are better entitled than was the late King of Sweden to the respect of his contemporaries. A grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, one of Bonaparte's successful soldiers, who was elected to be the Crown Prince of Sweden by what seemed very like a happy accident, Charles was the first of the dynasty who was a Swede by birth. It was not wholly on that account—though, no doubt, the fact exercised an influence over the result—that he was called by his own subjects Charles the Well-Beloved. He became the pet of his people from an early age. He inherited, partly from his father, partly from his grandfather, qualities of promise which excited the most ardent hopes of the people he was born to govern; and, happily, to a larger extent than he himself was aware of, he fulfilled them. Physically, he was a splendid specimen of man—well-made, handsome, strong, and possessed of an iron constitution, capable of bearing almost any amount of active exertion and consequent fatigue. Frank, good-humoured, social in his disposition, genial in his bearing, and given somewhat to romantic enterprise, he won the hearts of all classes. His intellectual faculties and the use he made of them still more distinctly marked him as qualified to be a king among men. He was a poet of no mean power; a painter whose works indicated vigorous imagination and a genuine insight into the soul of nature; a mathematician who published some works on gunnery of real professional value; a man of high literary culture and refined taste; and an aspirant to that kind of public fame which results from a successful pursuit of international policy framed upon the most ambitious scale.

Charles XV. of Sweden was more happy in his deeds than in his dreams. His foreign policy was magnificent in conception, generous and disinterested in spirit, but based far more upon imagination and sentiment than upon knowledge of human nature and the actual state of things. He cherished the spirit of Charles XII. without his opportunities. He desired to raise Sweden once more to a first-class European Power. He would have done it by any honourable means that lay within his reach. He favoured the union of the Scandinavian races into one political organisation under one crown. He was anxious to assist the Danes in their contest with Germany and Austria for the possession of Schleswig and Holstein. He would fain have taken part in the Crimean War against Russia. Even since 1870 he hankered after an increase of his military power and organisation, such as his people judged to be unnecessary to the safety of the kingdom and dangerous in the temptations to a policy of interference in the affairs of Europe it would present. In all these matters he failed to carry his views into effect. *La haute politique* would not recognise the spell of his genius. He was, no doubt, deeply disappointed, but he bore his disappointment bravely, and veiled with smiling face and pleasant manners the heart which grieved over his blighted hopes.

But Charles XV. left his mark on the domestic institutions of his country. In his internal reforms he may be said to have rejuvenated Sweden. When he came to his throne the machinery by which political and municipal changes had to be wrought out was of the most antiquated and cumbrous character. Skill, patience, kindness of humour, and breadth of sympathy enabled the King, after successive years of effort, to refashion the constitutional mechanism of his kingdom upon a new and much improved model—one by means of which large and long required reforms were triumphantly effected. He managed to satisfy popular claims without forfeiting the confidence of the nobles. His government embodied in law, with the ultimate consent and approbation of the great bulk of his subjects, a truly Radical policy, but

Conservative even in its extreme Radicalism. These are the achievements which commended him, and will commend his memory, to the grateful affection of his people. He aspired, no doubt, to a more dazzling fame; but his subjects preferred that his domestic rather than his foreign policy should give him a reputation amongst the nations of Europe.

Charles XV. has been prematurely cut off. Possibly he used with too much freedom the apparently indomitable constitutional strength which nature had bestowed upon him. It is now nearly two years since the illness seized him to which, after some alternations of hope and fear, he has at last succumbed. His only son died in infancy. He will be succeeded by his brother, a man of different temperament, but of even higher intellectual culture than himself. For the present, at least, one cannot but congratulate Sweden upon her Royal dynasty. The prospects before her are far better suited to the wants of her people than the richest inheritance of military glory. Her children are fully conscious of their privilege, and gratefully appreciate it. They mourn the loss of a much-loved Sovereign unfeignedly and deeply. But they are quite prepared to do homage to his successor.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold continue to reside at Balmoral Castle.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Birkhall, Braemar, and the Linn of Dee. Earl and Countess Granville and the Hon. Constance Pitt left the castle. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. Mr. Goschen dined with her Majesty. Sir William Jenner left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Macgregor, Minister of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, officiated.

On Monday the Queen received by telegraph the melancholy intelligence of the death of her Majesty's beloved sister, the Princess Dowager of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, who expired at two o'clock the same morning at Baden-Baden.

Dr. Fayer, C.S.I., was presented to the Queen during her Majesty's late visit to Dunrobin.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville West, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

COURT MOURNING.

Orders for the Court going into mourning on Thursday last for the late King of Sweden were as follow:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, Oct. 10—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, Oct. 17 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, at the deerstalking expedition on Wednesday week, in Athole Forest, witnessed the splendid sight of nearly 3000 deer congregated in the Corries. His Royal Highness shot a fine stag weighing 15 st. 5 lb., after which the wind veered round, and blew the scent in the direction of the deer, all of which bounded off. On the following day the Prince and Princess drove to the Falls of Bruar. In the evening their Royal Highnesses held a levée at Blair Castle, at which numerous presentations were made. Subsequently a grand ball was given by the Duke and Duchess of Athole. The Prince and Princess opened the ball. The Prince was attired in full Highland costume of the Royal Stuart tartan. The gentlemen present wore kilts, the dances being all Highland. A dance was also given the next evening at Blair Castle, at which the Prince and Princess were present. On Saturday last the Prince, with the Duke of Athole and a large party, went deerstalking in Glen Tilt; but the weather being unfavourable, no shots were fired. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the parish church at Blair Athole. The Rev. Norman Macleod, minister of the parish, officiated. A detachment of the Athole Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant Williamson, of Lawers, formed a guard of honour at the entrance of the church. On Monday the Prince and Princess each planted a tree upon the lawn in front of Blair Castle, in commemoration of their Royal Highnesses' visit, near to which had been planted trees by the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial. At half-past nine o'clock the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Athole and a large party, left Blair Castle for Abergeldie Castle. A guard of honour of the Athole Highlanders was drawn up at the castle, and a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Their Royal Highnesses drove through the Pass of the Glen Tilt to the Forest Lodge, a distance of about ten miles, and thence travelled upon ponies for another ten miles through the mountains, crossing the Tarff, and proceeding by Crochloch to the Earl of Fife's Lodge, where luncheon was served, after which the Duke of Athole, with his party, took leave of his Royal guests. A guard of honour of the Fife clansmen was in attendance. The Prince and Princess continued their journey in a waggone. Great preparations had been made to give their Royal Highnesses a loyal reception upon this the first visit of the Prince to Deeside since his Royal Highness's serious illness. Triumphant arches were erected at various places across the Dee, and the village of Braemar was gaily decorated. Horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, where a large concourse of people enthusiastically greeted their Royal Highnesses. The Princess partook of tea in the waggone, and the Prince went into the hotel for a short time. Upon nearing Balmoral, their Royal Highnesses were met by Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Queen being prevented receiving the Prince and Princess on account of the death of her Majesty's sister. At Abergeldie a triumphal arch had been erected, and their Royal Highnesses were met by the tenantry upon the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, and a large body of the Farquharson clan. The Ballater and Crathie company of Highland volunteers formed a guard of honour, and received the Prince and Princess with a Royal salute. The weather on Deeside

was very inauspicious for so long a journey, a heavy snowstorm having prevailed.

The Duke of Edinburgh has returned to London from visiting Earl Dudley, at Black Mount Forest.

Prince Arthur left Leeds on Saturday last, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond, at Gordon Castle. His Royal Highness returned to London on Wednesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury left the Earl of Romney's residence, The Mote, near Maidstone, on Wednesday, for Addington Park.

Countess Brownlow and Lady Gertrude Talbot have arrived at Castle Ashby, the Marquis of Northampton's seat, from Schwalbach.

The Earl of Carnarvon has arrived at his seat, Highclere Castle, near Newbury, from Teversall, Notts.

The Premier, Mrs. Gladstone, and the Misses Gladstone have arrived at Invergarry House, Laverne-shire, on a visit to Mr. Ellice, M.P.

Sir John Hanmer, Bart., is gazetted Baron Hanmer of Hanmer and Flint.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE SUPPLIANTS."

The incident of Spanish history which Mr. E. Long has depicted, in the painting selected from the last Royal Academy Exhibition, for an Engraving to form the Extra Supplement of this week's Number, is suggested by the treatise of Dr. Sancho de Moncada, Professor of Theology in the University of Toledo about two hundred and fifty years ago, upon the expulsion of the gypsies from that kingdom. The learned and orthodox professor, whose treatise on this subject forms part of a series of letters addressed by him to King Philip III., upon the reforms and administrative measures to be preferred for the restoration of the Commonwealth to its former prosperity, has no pity for those objects of an inhuman persecution. He denounces the poor gypsies as the most pernicious enemies of a Christian State, much worse than the Moors, of whom more than half a million were driven into exile during this King's reign. He recites the wise laws, as he esteems them, which were enacted in the preceding century by the Emperor Charles V. and King Philip II., condemning these vagabond people to be seized, wherever they appeared in Spain, and consigned to slavery for life, at the disposal of any loyal Spaniard who chose to arrest and bind them. But, in the opinion of Dr. Sancho, they ought all to be immediately put to death, for which he propounds five excellent reasons: first, because they are spies and traitors; secondly, because they are idle, wandering about the country; thirdly, because they are thieves; fourthly, because they are enchanters; but fifthly, and this, he says, is "the most urgent reason," because they are reputed heretics, who by the law of Spain ought not to live. The repeated instances of less severe procedure against this ever "incorrigible" race of strangers, in the dominions of his Most Catholic Majesty, are referred to by Moncada with entire approval; but he exhorts the King to cut them off with a more unsparing hand. What his Majesty hath righteously done to the Moriscos let him do also to the Gitanos—men, women, and children—suffering none such to exist within the realm. This is the tenour of Dr. Sancho de Moncada's publication, dated 1619, which is quoted by Mr. Long in the Academy catalogue; but we do not find, in Moncada's unconscious testimony to the cruel bigotry of his age, any particulars of the interview of a party of suppliant gypsies, with a Prince disposed to clemency, a Prelate insisting upon rigorous execution of the law, and an amiable Princess coming behind her husband to intercede for the destitute families of the oppressed race. These are manifestly the chief actors in Mr. Long's dramatic picture, which commands our attention both for the interest of its subject and the animated expression of its figures. The old man who kneels foremost of the gypsy train has a pair of shears and other implements of his trade hung at his side, from which he seems to be a worker in filigree. The Spanish gypsies were not all mere idle vagabonds, as Dr. Sancho would have us believe, but were often the skilful craftsmen of arts unknown to ordinary folk. George Eliot's fine romantic and dramatic poem, "The Spanish Gipsy," may be read with advantage in the light of Mr. Long's fine work of pictorial art.

The subscription which has been set on foot for the repair of St. Alban's Abbey has reached £15,000.

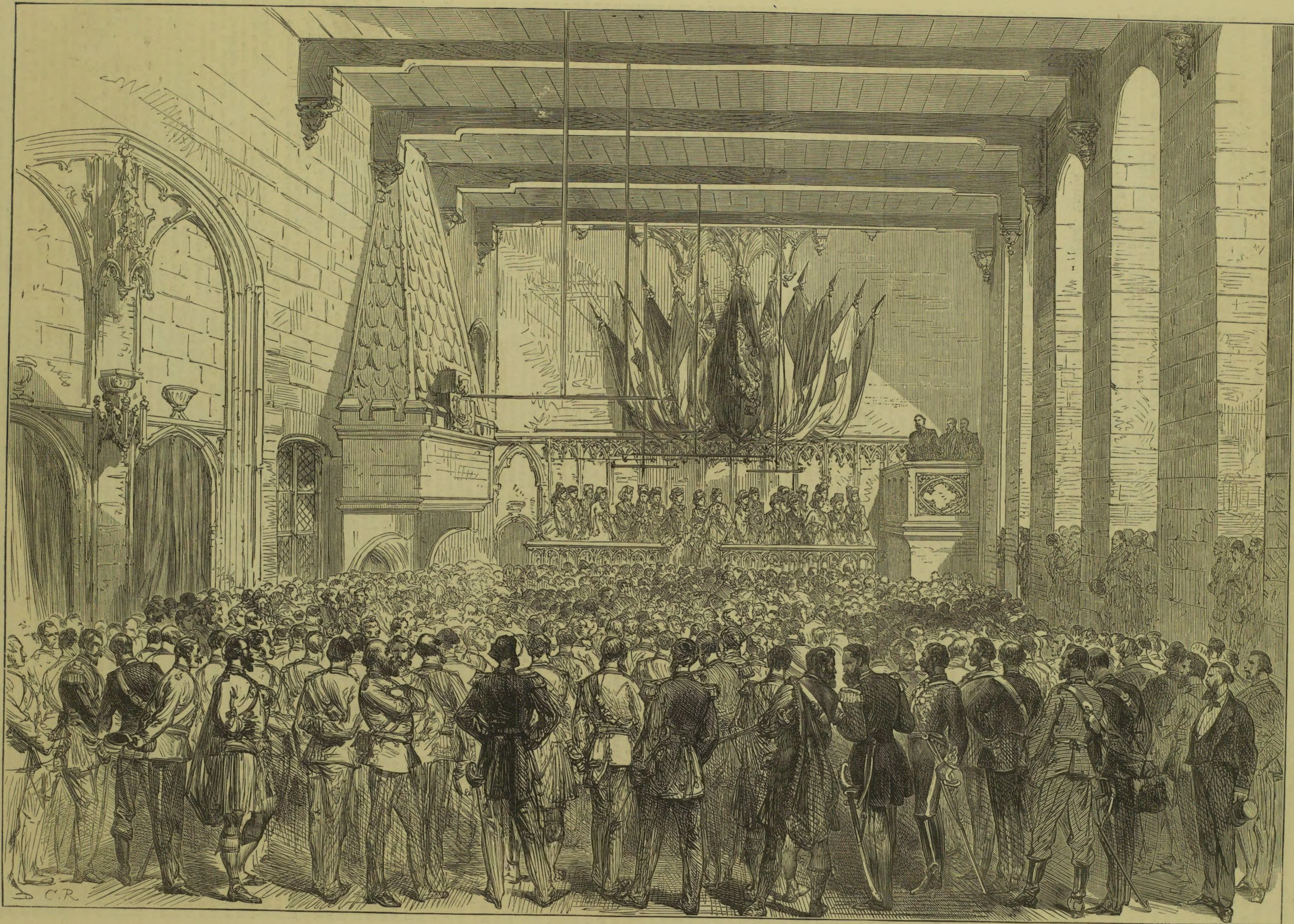
A new infirmary was opened at Oldham yesterday week. The cost of the building, which is £7500, has been defrayed by subscription, and a contribution of £1000 from the surplus of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund.

The Board of Trade return recently issued shows that the amount of capital proposed to be raised by railway and other bills brought before Parliament last Session was £86,444,831, of which it was proposed to raise £57,803,590 by shares and £28,641,241 by loans. The total number of bills was 304.

A correspondent kindly points out an error in our Obituary record of the 14th inst. The Rev. Thomas Francis Knox, of the Oratory at Brompton, the eldest son of the late Hon. John Henry Knox, never served, as was stated, as an officer in the 67th Regiment.

An inquiry has been held into the death of Miss Morgan, sister of the Vicar of Llanbadern, who died after a week's illness and under an impression that she had been poisoned by the servant, who was arrested. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach did not reveal any traces of poison, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," entirely exonerating the servant from suspicion.

The troops from the Aldershot division which took part in the Autumn Manœuvres arrived at Aldershot, yesterday week, in two columns. One, the right column, was under the command of Major-General Parke, C.B., and consisted of the 6th Dragoon Guards, C and H batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, half of A, B, and C troops of the Royal Engineer Train, thirtieth company Royal Engineers, first battalion 7th Fusiliers, second battalion 16th Regiment, and the 88th and 95th Regiments. The left column was commanded by Major-General Maxwell, C.B., and was composed of the 19th Hussars, A and B batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, half of A, B, and C troops of the Royal Engineer Train, twenty-first and twenty-eighth companies of the Royal Engineers, first battalion 22nd Regiment, and the 30th, 46th, and 90th Regiments. The 13th Hussars were employed in outpost duties with the two columns. The Station Staff, and Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 10 companies of the Army Service Corps, together with a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, accompanied the force. The two columns marched from Hazely-heath about eight a.m., and arrived at Aldershot about twelve o'clock at noon. The men appeared to be in excellent health.



THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS AT GHENT: RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.



THE THREE EMPERORS AT BERLIN: CROWN PRINCESS'S EVENING GARDEN PARTY AT THE NEW PALACE, POTSDAM.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 26.

It was generally expected that the sojourn of M. Thiers at the Elysée would be the signal for a series of grand dinners and receptions, such as were given last spring during the week's stay of the President of the Republic in Paris. As yet, however, the general absence of all the political notabilities has prevented any gathering of importance, and the recent invitations to the palace have all been of a strictly intimate character.

M. Thiers presides at the council of Ministers regularly every morning; breakfasts in company with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire and one or two friends; spends the afternoon, as a rule, out of doors; and dines in the evening with never more than ten guests. Last Sunday he was present at the races run in the Bois de Boulogne, and on Monday paid a visit to the establishment of M. Godillot, the well-known manufacturer of military equipments. On Thursday evening the British, Russian, American, Austrian, Grecian, and Persian Ministers spent the evening at the palace with the President and his Ministers. The departure of the former for Fontainebleau is postponed until the end of the month.

M. Gambetta's visit to Chambéry has culminated in a complete fiasco. Upwards of a thousand persons having been invited to the banquet that was to have been given on the 22nd inst. in honour alike of the ex-Dictator, the proclamation of the Republic in 1792, and the union of Savoy to France, the préfet of the department naturally enough no longer looked upon it as a private gathering, and at once forbade its taking place, much to the confusion of M. Gambetta and his friends, who, in presence of a formidable display of armed force, were obliged to abandon all idea of banqueting together. M. Victor Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, appears, curiously enough, to have written or telegraphed to M. Gambetta expressing his regret that the Government had found it necessary to forbid the banquet, and venturing to hope that the ex-Dictator and his friends would conform to the decision of the authorities. M. Gambetta replied to this communication by a lengthy telegram, in which he informed the Minister that his friends at Chambéry had renounced holding the meeting in question, in the interests of the Republican party, which was desirous of giving effect to its often-repeated determination to remain within the strict bounds of legality. Before his departure from Chambéry the ex-Dictator held receptions at the Hôtel de la Poste, at which several mayors and general and municipal councillors belonging to the department were present. "The most intense enthusiasm," says the *chroniqueur* of the *République Française* (M. Gambetta's official organ), "prevailed at all these gatherings."

Although forbidden at Chambéry, commemorative banquets in honour of the eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic in France took place on Sunday at Le Havre, where MM. Thiers and Gambetta's healths were enthusiastically proposed and drunk; at Angers, where the gathering was organised by the municipal authorities themselves; and at l'Arbrele and Villeurbanne, in the environs of Lyons, where MM. Millaud, Tolain, Esquiro, and Ordinaire, the well-known Radical deputies, addressed the guests. All manifestations were interdicted at Lyons and Marseilles, where the troops patrolled the streets throughout the evening. On the 21st, however, M. Gambetta, passing through Lyons on his way to Chambéry, was entertained at the Café Casati by the municipality, and delivered a lengthy speech in favour of the Government of M. Thiers. The ex-Dictator has recently paid a visit to M. Dorian, Minister of Public Works during the siege of Paris, at his residence the Château d'Unieux, in the environs of St. Etienne. Before taking his departure he pronounced a spirited oration on the steps of the château in the presence of a considerable crowd. In this address M. Gambetta exhorted his friends to be moderate, and called upon them to support the Government.

M. Victor Lefranc's circular authorising private banquets did not meet with the approbation of General Ladmirault, who governs Paris in virtue of the state of siege, and consequently none of the monster meetings that had been projected took place in the capital. The only gathering of importance was that at the residence of M. Robinet, where letters from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc were read. That of the former, written in the style of some of the most mystical chapters of "L'Homme qui Rit," wound up by proposing "a toast to the amnesty which will make all Frenchmen brothers, and to the Republic which will unite all nations fraternally."

The banquet of Beaumont-le-Roger organised by the Duc de Broglie, concerning which so much noise was made last week, appears to have been a non-political gathering, held in honour of the recent concours agricole of the locality.

The release of M. Edmond About has removed a considerable weight from the minds of those Parisian journalists who so distinguished themselves during the late war by their ferocious articles against Germany. M. About was set at liberty on Saturday, and arrived in Paris on Sunday evening. It would appear that the eminent writer was accused of the crime of high treason against the German Imperial Government, it being alleged that, in virtue of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, he was a German subject until he had chosen the French nationality, which took place after the publication of the articles that had aroused the ire of the Governor of the ceded provinces. The judge d'instruction charged with examining into the affair declared however, in opposition to the public prosecutor, that he found in M. About's articles no traces of any plot having for object to wrest Alsace from Germany; and, after a consultation of the members of the Council of War, before which M. About would have been tried, the talented journalist was eventually set at liberty. He is now publishing, in the *XIXème Siècle*, of which he is the editor, a full account of the circumstances of his arrest and of the incidents of his detention and release.

HOLLAND.

At the sitting of the Lower Chamber, yesterday week, the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1873. The receipts are estimated at 91½ million francs, and the expenditure at 96½ million francs, of which 6 millions are for railways. In case of need the Government will propose the issue of 5½ millions Treasury Bonds; but probably no negotiation for a loan will be necessary during 1873. After the recent rejection of the income tax the Government does not consider it convenient to bring forward fresh bills on the method of levying taxes at present.

In Monday's sitting of the Second Chamber the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne came on for discussion.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Military Budget of Austro-Hungary submitted for examination to the Parliamentary delegations show an increase of six and a half million florins beyond 1872, the total being ninety-seven million florins. By the military law the effective forces of Austro-Hungary are placed at 800,000, not including

the landwehr. It is proposed also to increase the term of service in time of peace, a proposal which excites much dissatisfaction both at Vienna and Pesth. But the War Minister declares it is absolutely necessary.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Financial Committee of the Delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath Dr. Giskra proposed that the War Budget should be discussed paragraph by paragraph, and not in its integrity. The Imperial Chancellor, Count Andrassy, spoke in favour of the motion, though he denied a statement of Dr. Giskra that the Government was exercising pressure upon the members. The motion was adopted, and the general debate on the War Budget began. Count Andrassy, in Wednesday's sitting, gave very exhaustive explanations respecting foreign questions. The statements of the Minister were received with great satisfaction by the committee, which thereupon voted the supplies for the secret-service fund, as proposed by the Government.

The Austrian Redbook was issued on Tuesday, and contains sixty-nine documents, the most noteworthy of which are the circular of Count Andrassy on assuming office and the replies to the same received from the Austrian representatives in foreign countries. The good impression made upon foreign Governments by the circular and the confidence inspired by it are duly acknowledged in these replies. The despatches of the Austrian Minister at the Italian Court, Count Wimpffen, give an account of his introductory audience of the King of Italy, and mentions the good impression which the appointment of Baron Kübeck as Austrian representative at the Papal Court had made in Italian Government circles. Among the documents relating to Oriental affairs, those on the persecution of the Jews in Roumania are most noteworthy. The other documents refer to commercial affairs in Eastern Asiatic countries, the negotiations with France concerning modifications of the maritime treaty, &c.; and, finally, several despatches are devoted to the question of maritime rights, and two despatches to the labour question in England.

DENMARK.

The elections were held yesterday week. A special telegram to the *Times* says:—In many places the contest between Conservatives and Democrats has been very hard. At Copenhagen all the Conservative candidates have been re-elected, although the Democrats and Socialists had made great efforts to secure votes from the working classes and had nominated Socialistic candidates. In a few districts the voting gave rise to some disturbance. The general result of the elections is not yet known.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Prince Oscar Frederick, brother of the late King, has been proclaimed King by the title of Oscar II. His Majesty, in a proclamation issued on Monday, declared that his motto should be the welfare of both the nations submitted to his sway.

The body of the late King has been brought to the castle at Stockholm. The coffin was carried by the Adjutants of the late King. The greatest grief and affection for the deceased Monarch have been universally displayed.

TURKEY.

Djemil Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, while upon his return from Odessa, whither he had been to compliment the Emperor on the part of his Government, was struck with a fit of apoplexy in the railway carriage, and died in the presence of his son, only fourteen years old. Djemil Pacha was Ambassador to France previous to his appointment, a short time ago, to the post of Foreign Minister.

We learn from Constantinople that the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, Khalil Cheriff Pacha, has been appointed Foreign Minister in the place of Djemil Pacha.

The Turkish Council of Ministers have declared that a present, or "gratuity," of £100,000, made by Mahmoud Pacha to Zubini, of London, for the part the latter took in negotiating the last loan was given without cause, and has decided that Mahmoud must indemnify the Treasury.

CANADA.

A telegram from Toronto states that the Governor-General arrived there on Wednesday, and that on his way he visited the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton. Great preparations were being made for his formal reception by the citizens and corporation of Toronto.

INDIA.

A Calcutta despatch states that cyclonic storms raged on the 20th inst. in Eastern Bengal, chiefly, however, beyond Goalundo. The jute crop is reported to have been considerably damaged.

The *Times of India* states that the Viceroy will hold a grand investiture Durbar on Nov. 16 at Bombay, and not at Umballa, as was previously announced.

From the *Bombay Gazette* of Aug. 30 we take the following items:—

Brigadier Keyes, of the frontier force, is now at Simla, making arrangements for the camp of exercise, which will assemble at Abdul Hassan on Dec. 1.

The sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on Moulvi Liaquat Ali was, on Wednesday last, confirmed by the High Court N.W. Provinces.

The pension granted by the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Cowan is said by a contemporary to be 300 rupees a month.

The Toolsee Waterworks, for the increase of the water supply of Bombay, were formally opened, on Saturday last, by the Municipal Commissioner.

By special telegram we learn that cholera is raging furiously at Srinagar, Cashmere. In one day 367 cases occurred, of which 144 terminated fatally. Dr. Elmslie, the medical missionary of Cashmere, has written a letter to the inhabitants of Cashmere in the Persian language, giving them simple and practicable hints in the prevention and cure of cholera.

Cholera is still prevalent at some stations in the Punjab.

The Government of India has given a grant of one lac of rupees toward the fever relief operations in Burdwan and Hooghly.

The Government of India has ruled that the prohibition of inoculation is only justifiable when complete means of protection by vaccination have been supplied to the people.

JAPAN.

The steamer Alaska brought to San Francisco news to Aug. 7 from Yokohama to the following effect:—

The Kioto Exhibition will reopen on New-Year's Day. The passport system will be adopted, with a security of 300 dois, that no foreigner will carry on any business whatsoever while there, peddling especially, which is most objectionable, until Japan agrees by treaty to open up the country. The above rule will be strictly adhered to, and visitors will be treated and considered accordingly, and no impediment will be made to their expenditure of money.

The Governor of Yokohama has notified all landholders that they are not allowed to rent or sell any land to Japanese, nor lease any building without the permission of the Japanese Government.

A meeting has been held to found a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in Yokohama.

The line of telegraph between Nagasaki and Yokohama, some 600 miles, has been completed, and when the new instruments are received, communication with San Francisco will be opened.

The Japanese trouble with Corea is rapidly becoming critical, and China has declared that in the event of a war she will side with Corea. The Japanese Government is without a policy, but, with energy and a liberal credit abroad, she could cause Corea to regret her insulting letter to the Mikado. Foreigners are eager to aid Japan, and upon the return of the Mikado with his fleet of eight vessels from the tour of inspection of the Southern Provinces, some definite action will be taken relative to Corea.

Prince of Tosa, of the League of Choshin, Satsuma, and Tosa, who broke down the Tyeoonate, died lately. Since the war Choshin died, leaving Satsuma the only survivor.

The policemen who murdered the eleven persons at Jeddo have been captured and executed.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Shanghai on Saturday last.

Smallpox has broken out violently in Chili. The country has also been visited by a heavy northern gale.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 17.

Karl Manch, a German explorer, has accomplished another journey from the ruins of Zimbare to the mouth of the Zambesi River.

The vintage in Champagne will this year be small in quantity, but of fine quality. The sales which have lately been made in the vineyards have attained prices rarely seen.

It is stated that Mr. Stanley has been offered, and has accepted, £10,000, to deliver a course of lectures in the United States, describing his discovery of Dr. Livingstone.

A decree has been issued by the Minister of the Interior in Belgium prohibiting the importation into that country of sheep and cattle from England.

The anniversary of the entrance of the Italians into Rome (the 20th) was celebrated in that city with great enthusiasm, and without any disturbance of public order.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

A telegram of several hundred words in cipher, sent by the ex-Emperor Napoleon, has been detained on suspicion by the authorities in Berlin, and, it is said, a correspondence has sprung out of the act.

Brigands have perpetrated a railway robbery in Andalusia with their usual recklessness and success. The rails were torn up, several persons wounded, a large amount of specie plundered, and a safe escape effected.

The Evangelical Alliance is in session at Geneva. The opening meeting was held on Monday evening in the Salle de la Réformation, and was largely attended. A meeting on Tuesday morning was principally for British delegates.

Brazil and Portugal are about to be connected by an Atlantic cable, for which a concession has been granted by the Brazilian Emperor to Baron Mana on behalf of two leading English Telegraph Companies.

Captain Richard Francis Burton, lately her Majesty's Consul at Damascus, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, with jurisdiction in all the commercial ports of Austria, the port and district of Ragusa excepted.

The *Swiss Times* reports that Mont Blanc has been ascended by three English young ladies named Murray, aged respectively twenty-one, seventeen, and fourteen. The youngest of the party, a girl of twelve, had to relinquish the attempt.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the order of the Iron Cross on Mrs. Alsager, a lady well known through her connection with the hospitals of Saarbrücken during the Franco-Prussian war.

Baron and Baroness Rothschild have sent a donation of £400 towards the relief of the poorer members of the Jewish community who suffered by the recent disastrous fire on the Bosphorus, at Kouscoundjouk.

The mail from the Cape of Good Hope brings news of another great theft of diamonds. A post-bag, in which diamonds valued at £35,000 had been placed, was stolen from the mail-cart. The Northam brings diamonds estimated to be worth nearly £17,000.

The Postmaster-General of the United States has awarded the contract for carrying the Saturday European mail from Liverpool and Queenstown to the White Star Line, and closed the mail for the Continent by the North German Lloyd for a period of fifteen months.

The Exhibition open at Moscow was visited last month by about 30,000 persons daily, and the British contributions to the Exhibition from the first attracted much notice. It is understood that many of the principal articles exhibited from this country will, after the close of the Exhibition, be permanently placed in the Moscow museum.

The persecution of the Jews in Roumania is engaging attention in more than one quarter of the globe. Among the documents in the newly-issued Austrian Redbook the least important are by no means those which relate to the subject above named; and an American telegram declares that the correspondence between Mr. Washburne and M. de Rémusat shows a disposition both on the part of America and France to protect the oppressed Hebrews.

Under a regulation hitherto in force in Germany, no letter exceeding 50 grammes in weight and containing an inclosure other than paper could be forwarded through the post. All letters posted contrary to that regulation have, on reaching the German frontier, been handed over to the custom-house. Information has now been received that the limit of weight has been extended to 250 grammes, or ½ lb.

The Municipal Council of Rome decided some time since on placing a commemorative tablet on the Villa Medici in Rome, in which Galileo had been imprisoned. The French Government, who own the villa, objected to have such an inscription on the house, and the council are therefore about to erect a plain stone near the villa with the following inscription:—"In the neighbouring Villa Medici was imprisoned Galileo, guilty of having discovered that the earth revolved round the sun."

Some rigorous measures have been taken against the Bishop of Hebron by the Swiss Council of State. It has removed him from his bishopric, and forbidden him to exercise episcopal functions anywhere within Swiss territory. The grounds alleged are that he has acted in opposition to the laws and the Constitution, and declared that, as he held authority from the Pope, he should continue to perform the functions of a Bishop, and refuse to obey the Council of State.

The *Egalité* of Marseilles announces the arrival in that city of two Dutch naturalists, M. van Dam and M. van der Herst, coming from Réunion Island, after having touched at those of Nossi-Bé and Mayotte. These travellers are returning to their own country, after having explored the most unhealthy districts of Madagascar, the north and the west, where no other naturalists had yet penetrated, during a period of eight consecutive years, which they had employed in enriching the museums of Europe with objects of natural history, mammalia and birds, most of them until then unknown.

The *Levant Times* of the 13th says:—The ceremony of betrothal of Tahir Bey, son of Mahmoud Pacha Benaliad, of Tunis, to Princess Roukia, daughter of Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, took place yesterday, at the residence of the fiancé's father at Candilli. This is understood to be, what is so rare in the East, a real love-match. Both the parties have received a European education, and are highly accomplished in person and in mind. The Grand Vizier and a number of high Turkish dignitaries assisted at the ceremony, which was performed according to Turkish usages, one of which is a scramble for gold and silver

Count Giuseppe Mastai-Ferretti, the eldest brother of the Pope, died recently at Sinigaglia.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 20th inst. says that again this autumn a military expedition is being fitted out to penetrate into the steppes west of Khiva from Krasnowodik, the seaport founded a few years ago on the shores of the Caspian. This place is gradually becoming the stronghold and central point of the new Russian possessions in South-Western Turkestan. To protect it a fort has been built, which on the side lying towards the sea is provided with very strong defences. The Russian Government is endeavouring to make it an important strategical point, and at the same time to convert it into a commercial centre for the whole surrounding district, as well as for Khiva. It is ninety-four miles from Khiva, while the distance of the latter by road from Orenburg is twice as great.

The Foundling Hospital of St. Petersburg, founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1772, has just celebrated its centenary. The number of children on its books now amount to above 25,000 of both sexes, and during more recent times the management have been desirous of giving instruction to the people generally, for which purpose they have established seventy-three primary schools in the districts over which their operations extend. In order to ensure a sufficiency of teachers, a normal school has been founded in St. Petersburg, whence teachers have already been sent not only to the schools of the hospital, but to many others, especially to Brodinsk, Livadia, Odessa, and Kazan. The number of children receiving primary instruction is about 2000, and of these twenty-five are annually to be placed in the normal school. The managers of the school have done much to ameliorate the condition of young children placed out among the village peasants, and in several villages *crèches* have been established, where mothers can deposit their children for the day, when going to their work.

THE NEW DOMESDAY BOOK.

After an interval of eight centuries, England is to have another Domesday Book. The Government has taken the first step to that end by calling upon the multifarious local government boards to undertake the work. The necessary particulars, it appears, are to be sought in the union valuation lists. The union clerks have just been apprised of the part assigned to them in this business. Mr. Gladstone has been frequently suspected by his political opponents of entertaining opinions hostile to the proprietary rights of landowners. The letter conveying to the clerks the requisition of the Government discreetly intimates that the notion of making a general record of the landowners of the kingdom originated with a Conservative peer of the foremost rank. It is probably expected that guardians otherwise recalcitrant may be rendered tractable when they learn "that during the last Session of Parliament a discussion, originating with the Earl of Derby, took place with respect to the contemplated return of the number of owners of land in the United Kingdom;" and graduated payment for the labour exacted of the clerks will also smoothe the way.

If landowners, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, are the objects of the return—this seems the intention of the circular—the questions to be ultimately answered are, "Who and how many are the owners in England and Wales, that the 530,000 occupiers of land hold under?" "What is the share of each individual or corporate body in the 26,000,000 of cultivated acres on this side of the Tweed?" "What is each owner's portion of the £48,000,000, there or thereabouts, the gross annual value of lands in England and Wales assessed under Schedule A of the property tax?"

But from a paper of instructions which accompanies the letter to the clerks a somewhat wider scope is indicated. Land, whether "built upon or not," and however limited in extent, is to be represented by the returns. Owners having one acre and upwards are to form one class. Owners of less than one acre are to form another. It is not much rent-yielding land, we conceive, that will be found outside this comprehensive definition. The ground landlord of a row of cottages covering less than one quarter of an acre would apparently fall within it. Owners of small plots acquired through a freehold land society, where ten acres of land may have been divided between 200 members, would not escape. The permanent way of a railroad company is land built upon or is land not built upon; the parochial sections of every line must be accounted for.

So far as regards the surface of the soil, the definition appears to be exhaustive. According to a statement laid before Parliament by Mr. Goschen, there were, two or three years ago, about 4,750,000 separate assessments on the English ratebooks; a number more or less short of this will need separate entry on the contemplated register of ownership in its preparatory stage. The local agents are to be remunerated according to the number of entries made from the valuation lists, and it is not likely those officers will greatly err on the side of omission.

After the labour of collecting the materials is accomplished the difficulty of identifying owners of scattered properties remains. A man may have property in a dozen parishes or in a dozen counties. Within union limits the business of identification falls to the clerk. His trouble will mainly depend upon the extent of the union, and in this respect unions vary greatly. The smaller ones contain six or eight parishes, covering from fifteen to twenty square miles; the larger ones count from fifty to ninety parishes within their boundaries, having areas ranging from one hundred to 300 square miles. These are extreme cases; medium unions fall between.

In addition to the immediate object of the inquiry, the union clerks are called upon to state the "estimated extent of any commons or waste lands" within their unions. If this be done with a reasonable approach to accuracy, it will be interesting to collate the result with the estimate formed by the Inclosure Commissioners. In their last report they reckon the common lands of England and Wales that are still uninclosed at 8,000,000 acres—an immense territory, when we remember that the whole surface of the country is but 37,300,000 statute acres; that 26,000,000 are under cultivation; that our towns in the aggregate must occupy a very extensive area; that our highways and byways and water-covered land are measured in the total area; and that English railways, three or four years ago, had absorbed upwards of 120,000 acres.

When Whitehall has gathered together all the statistics and duly digested them, Mr. Stansfeld will be able to inform Parliament how many landowners there are in that part of the kingdom over which he has jurisdiction. Of landowners, or rather, as the circular designates them, "owners of land," possessing one acre or more, he will have before him a complete roll on which will be inscribed the name and address of each, the total extent and value (gross estimated rental) belonging to each, and the parish or parishes where the property or properties of each is situated—in a word, the new Domesday Book.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Messrs. Fowler and Eastwick addressed their constituents at Falmouth, on Wednesday, and received votes of confidence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor for the ensuing year will be elected at a meeting of the Livery at Guildhall to-day (Saturday). There is every probability that their choice will fall upon Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow.

With a view of inaugurating a system of instruction in science for elementary school teachers a conference took place, last Saturday, at St. Thomas's, Charterhouse. The chair was taken by the Rev. Evan Daniel, Principal of Battersea Training College. There was a general recognition of the necessity for such a movement, and an outline of the instruction which is to be imparted in these classes was given.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,054, of whom 32,328 were in workhouses and 68,726 were outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease respectively of 16,596, 27,362, and 26,928. The number of vagrants relieved was 423, of whom 268 were men, 132 women, and 23 children.

Last Saturday, being the festival of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, according to custom, attended Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, having gone in state for that purpose from the Mansion House. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. T. Armfield, of Salisbury. After the service the civic dignitaries were escorted by the almoners and governors to Christ's Hospital, when they were formally presented with lists of the governors of all the Royal hospitals, which they delivered to the Town Clerk for preservation among the records of the Corporation.

The Royal Gallery of Illustration reopens for the season on Oct. 1, when, in compliance with numerous requests, the last very clever and unusually attractive entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will be repeated for a few nights in its entirety. An entirely new entertainment, however, has been prepared for speedy production, under the title of "Happy Arcadia." Mr. W. S. Gilbert is the author, and the music is by Mr. Frederick Clay. Besides this Mr. Corney Grain has a new musical sketch ready, and another novelty is to follow by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the music to which is by Mr. J. A. Molloy.

A Snider-rifle contest for a large and handsome display of prizes, valued at nearly £400, was brought to a close at the Staines-moor range, after lasting four days. The competitors were the West London Volunteers, commanded by Lord Truro. Lord Truro's challenge vase, value 30gs., together with a silver medal, the gift of the shooting committee, was won by Sergeant G. Smyth; Quartermaster-Sergeant Whitehead securing the bronze medal for the next highest score.—On the 18th inst. the annual prize meeting of No. 8 (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's (Westminster) took place at the ranges of the corps on Wormwood-scrubbs.

On Wednesday the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board was held at the Guildhall, Lord Lawrence presiding. Amongst the notices of motion on the paper, was one by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., for securing educational provision for destitute children, but in consequence of the thin attendance at this holiday season, the discussion upon the subject was postponed for a fortnight. The question of the Bath-street schools was again brought under consideration. The managers of the Church schools in the neighbourhood complain that this school is filled at the expense of theirs; and Canon Cromwell stated to the board that in this course of opening a competition with existing schools they are doing an immense deal of mischief. The board, however, by a majority, declined to alter the course it was pursuing.

The following days have been fixed by the Council of Legal Education for the delivery of the public lectures of the Readers of the Inns of Court during the ensuing Michaelmas Educational Term:—The reader on Jurisprudence, Civil, and International Law—Joseph Sharpe, Esq., LL.D., at the Middle Temple Hall, Fridays, at two p.m., first lecture Nov. 8; the reader on Hindoo, Mohammedan Law, and the Laws of India—Standish Grove Grady, Esq., at the Middle Temple Hall, Saturdays, at 10.45 a.m., first lecture Nov. 9; the reader on the Common Law—Herbert Broom, LL.D., at the Inner Temple Hall, Mondays (elementary lecture at 2 p.m., advanced lecture at 3 p.m.), first lecture Nov. 11; the reader on the Law of Real Property, &c.—Frederick Pridaux, Esq., at Gray's Inn Hall, Tuesdays (elementary lecture at 2 p.m., advanced lecture at 3 p.m.), first lecture Nov. 12; the reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History—Thomas Collett Sanders, Esq., at Lincoln's Inn Hall, Wednesdays, at 2 p.m., first lecture Nov. 13; the reader in Equity—Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck, Esq., at Lincoln's Inn Hall, Thursdays (elementary lecture at 2 p.m., advanced lecture at 3 p.m.), first lecture Nov. 14.

Attempts at suicide from Waterloo Bridge have, unhappily, increased since such wide publicity was given to the death of Alice Blanche Oswald. At Bow-street three more cases of attempted suicide came before the magistrate on Monday morning. The prisoners were all charged with attempting to throw themselves into the Thames. Cecilia Macdermott, who had twice run away from Miss Stride's Home, and who now begged to be taken back again, was remanded by Mr. Vaughan for a week. The prisoner was a very honest woman, but was greatly given to drink. Cecilia Thomas, who said she was tempted to destroy herself because she had a quarrel with her sweetheart, but promised never to repeat the offence, was discharged. The third, Isabella Gutheridge, was remanded for inquiries. On Monday morning Elizabeth Harriet Boxall, aged fifteen, threw herself into the Thames from Waterloo Bridge, but was rescued when in an exhausted state, and removed to King's College Hospital. "One more unfortunate," on Tuesday threw herself into the river from the Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, but was fished out by a boat-hook, and carried in a state of exhaustion to Fleet-street police station.

The revising barristers have been in full work in all the metropolitan boroughs. Occasionally a new point turns up, as when in the City, on Friday, Mr. Gilpin, M.P., claimed as occupier of the premises in Moorgate-street used as the offices of the National Provident Land Society. The barrister reserved his judgment till Monday, when he decided that Mr. Gilpin was a trustee, and not an occupier, and disallowed the claim, on which the Liberal agent took an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. In the Chelsea Registration Court the compound householder cropped up again. The claimant occupied a house in which rates were paid by the landlord, and the overseer had, in consequence, omitted his name from the list of claimants, and it was now contended that it could not be replaced. The barrister, however, decided that the claimant ought not to suffer from the fault of the overseer, and allowed the claim. Registration has been particularly active in Chelsea, and a lively contest was waged before the revising barrister by the Conservative and Liberal agents. The former put in 600 claims and the latter 1400—the majority in both cases being lodgers. The compound householders had got into a dilemma at Hammersmith through the omission of the overseer to insert the claim in the rate-book. The revising barrister ruled that this flaw was not invalidating.

On Thursday the Bank directors advanced the rate of discount from 4 per cent, to which it was raised last week, to 4½ per cent.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the principal members of the Japanese Embassy now in London at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall with much splendour.—A deputation of the Embassy, yesterday week, visited Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark's extensive varnish and japan works at West Drayton; going afterwards to the dépôt and colour manufactory of this firm at King's-cross, to inspect the making of colours. They expressed themselves much pleased with the operations which they had witnessed at both establishments.

The programme for the new term at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has been issued. It comprises elementary and advanced classes in every branch of study. In art there are six classes, under the direction of Mr. Cave Thomas. In English grammar, composition, and literature there are six classes; in French seven, in German four, in Latin four, and in Greek two. The mathematical division contains classes in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. There is also a class in bookkeeping; and for students who desire the elements of grammar, with advanced reading, &c., a special elementary class. In addition to these there are courses of lectures—the lecturers being Mr. S. Rawson Gardiner, the Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, Mr. J. Logan Lobley, and Mr. S. P. Moore. The opening address will be delivered on Wednesday, Oct. 2, by Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College.—The Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, has issued its prospectus for the winter session. Numerous and well-organised classes in art, language, mathematics, and physical and mental science are open to both ladies and gentlemen. A legal department has been added, comprising equity, conveyancing, and common law. Arrangements have also been made by which a complete course of technical instruction can be obtained.

Last week 2259 births and 1106 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 8 while the deaths were 282 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been but 19 per 1000 during the three preceding weeks, was last week so low as 17 per 1000. The 1106 deaths included 5 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 21 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 95 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 188 deaths were referred, against numbers declining steadily from 630 to 219 in the seven preceding weeks. The fatal cases of each of these zymotic diseases were below the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the seven previous weeks had ranged from 484 to 119, further declined to 95 last week, which were 11 below the corrected average weekly number; 89 were of children under five years of age, including 66 of infants under one year. To different forms of violence 34 deaths were referred; 33 were the result of negligence or accident, including 8 from fractures and contusions, 2 from wounds, 3 from burns or scalds, 7 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 10 from suffocation, of which 8 were of infants under one year. One death, the subject of an inquest, was referred to "the effect of chloroform, properly administered for the purpose of an operation," in the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital. One case of suicide, by drowning, was registered during the week. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A fire occurred, on Wednesday morning, at the extensive spinning-mill belonging to Thomas Barnes and Co., Faraworth. After raging about three hours the fire was subdued.

The War Office has directed an examination during the autumn of the Snider rifles issued to volunteer corps, as well as a portion of the arms issued to the engineer volunteer force.

A deplorable accident is reported from East Sussex. A hat of straw, in which a family of hop-pickers were sleeping, caught fire on Sunday night, and six children, all belonging to one Irish family, were burned to death.

A living child, about a month old, was on Tuesday evening discovered beneath a seat in the second-class waiting-room of the London and North-Western Railway at Victoria Station, Manchester. No clue has been obtained of the person who so heartlessly deserted it.

There was an explosion last Saturday morning in the house of Sergeant Macarty, drill-instructor of the Stowmarket volunteers, some ammunition being ignited. One of the sergeant's sons was killed, while he himself, his wife, and other children were injured. The dwelling was destroyed.

The Educational Institute of Scotland held its annual meeting in Edinburgh on Saturday last. The retiring President delivered a long address; and office bearers were elected for the ensuing year. It was remitted to a committee to take steps towards the formation of a union of all the members of the teaching profession in Scotland.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic School was laid at Preston. The school will be erected at a cost of £2500 and is intended to accommodate from 200 to 300 boys. It is the gift of Miss Elizabeth Roper, a deceased Catholic lady of Preston, and sister to Mrs. Maria Holland, who recently founded and endowed an orphanage in the same town, and who, in the name of her sister, on Monday performed the ceremony of laying the stone of the new school.

Bona-fide travellers have scored a victory over the Licensing Act at Highgate-hill. Two publicans from that quarter, who were charged at Clerkenwell with serving customers at illegal hours on Sunday, have escaped on the plea that they had asked each man before supplying him if he was a bona-fide traveller. The magistrate ruled this to be a sufficient observation of the Act.—A combination of the trade in the Isle of Wight has had a successful effect upon the magistrates in obtaining from them an extension of the time of closing to twelve o'clock. The same indulgence, though urgently demanded, has been refused at Rugby. At Oxford the magistrates have resolved to try a middle course between the public and the prohibition parties. The time of closing has been changed from eleven p.m. to 11.30 p.m. on week-days, and from ten p.m. to 10.30 p.m. on Sundays. On Wednesday, at the adjourned annual licensing sessions at Coventry, the magistrates decided to accede to the request of a memorial, signed by 3283 of the inhabitants, that the hours of closing be eleven o'clock on the week days, and ten o'clock on Sundays. The Norwich magistrates on Tuesday extended the hours of opening under the new Licensing Act to five o'clock; but refused to alter the hour of closing.



THE THREE EMPERORS AT BERLIN: PRUSSIAN GUARDS' BANDS PERFORMING THE "ZAPPENSTREICH," BY TORCHLIGHT, BEFORE THE OLD PALACE.

THE THREE EMPERORS AT BERLIN.

The visit of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, to the Emperor William I. of Germany, King of Prussia, at Berlin, is an event of which some Illustrations have been given. To these we now add the large Engraving in our present Number, which represents the scene, on the night of the 7th inst., in the open place between the Schloss and the Lustgarten, when the united bandsmen of the several regiments of Prussian Guards, numbering 1200 instrumentalists, were performing a monster serenade under the windows of the palace. They filled nearly the whole wide space, from the bridge over the river Spree, on the one hand, to the Dom or Cathedral, on the other. Light was supplied by fifty tall standard lamps of bronze erected for the occasion, with smaller lamps hung in festoons between them; but there was also a torchlight procession marching round the station of the bands, while Bengal lights were burnt on every side, and the electric light was displayed from the top of the palace when the music ceased. An immense crowd of hearers and spectators thronged the adjacent squares, streets, and bridges. The performance began with the Austrian National Anthem, usually called "God Preserve the Emperor." This was followed by the "Alexander March," a piece composed in honour of the first Russian Emperor of that name, after the overthrow of the first Napoleon. The Tannhäuser March came next; then the Radetzky March, and the "Boshe Czarya Chrani" of Russia. In conclusion, the bands gave a tremendous "Zapfenstreich," the military music of the "Retreat," which is described as not very melodious, but monotonously sharp, "a perfect musical interpretation of the military spirit of Prussia."

The subject of our last Illustration belonging to the entertainments provided for the three Emperors is the beautiful garden party, on the evening of the 9th inst., given by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess Victoria, at the New Palace near Potsdam. The following is a description of the scene:—

"Imagine a lofty pile with a fine symmetrical façade in the style of the later Renaissance, 700 ft. long; a *rez de chaussée* containing an interminable suite of apartments, decorated in the gorgeous luxuriance of the last century; a terrace stretching along the front, abutting on a bowling-green of vast proportions; the green sward studded with flower-beds and shrubs ingeniously disposed in stars, circles, and arabesques—a triumph of carpet gardening; around this emerald meadow a border of orange-trees in full blossom, and behind these a dense and deep fringe of limes, forming the entrance to the magnificent park—such was the picturesque stage on which the panorama of the night was to be exhibited.

"As the long twilight of the North German plain set in, the lamps marking out the beds were lit. The orange-trees covered themselves with variegated orbs, and the lindens shone with a soft, mellow radiance, pleasantly framing in the sweet picture. Piercing the wooded background with a flood of brilliancy, the great avenue of the park was seen stretching away for miles—a galaxy of candelabra and balloons. Both to right and left were firs, which by candles and a rich appendage of ornamental festoons were converted into so many living Christmas-trees—a perfect paradise of light and colour.

"At the moment of arrival the New Palace became enveloped in a flood of red light, surmounted by sheaves of yellow flames on the roof. It was not yet dark. The last lingering rays of the sun subdued the power of the artificial light, and caused every blade of grass to be distinctly seen amid the thousand flamelets playing on the ground. Every polished leaf of the orange-trees had light and shade, being clad in a beauty of its own, independent of the graces of its neighbour. On the limes you might have counted the branches, the smallest twig gaining a special importance and individuality which the garish light of day never could have lent to it. The foliage seemed doubled, the loveliness of nature intensified. The indescribably beautiful effect did not last long.

"As night began to assert herself the splendour of the illuminations became too dazzling to permit the eye to discern the less conspicuous details. You saw nothing but light, but it was light of every imaginable hue and tint. The gradation observed in allotting the paler light to the smooth, even foreground, and keeping the more powerful lustre of lamp and flambeau for the rising trees beyond, now manifested itself in its whole artistic perfection. The architectural lines of the Grecian palaces in the square on the opposite side meantime displayed themselves in shining brilliancy. Farther on, vessels filled with pitch smoked with lurid glare, and wreathed their dingy clouds over the heads of the spectators.

"While the company were promenading on the terrace, and every now and then sauntering down among the flowers, the palace at intervals glowed in the effulgence of Bengal lights. The gigantic crown on the cupola, supported by the three Graces, had its special illumination, which gave it a sovereign prominence. Suddenly a new surprise presented itself in the central avenue. A fountain of rose-coloured water rose to the sky, surrounded by sea-green marble statues, backed by a high hedge, over which hung an opaque white light resembling molten silver. Presently the colours were changed, the statues turning red and the fountain green; and then, again, the water subsided, a jet of fiery flame taking its place. The bands greeted the volcanic pyramid with the Austrian National Hymn. At that moment fire and water alternated on the enchanted spot."

Notwithstanding the notices which have appeared respecting the unclaimed prizes at Wimbledon, six prizes, value nearly £50, remain in the hands of the association.

Lord Kinnaird has intimated to his tenantry in Perthshire that he will make a reduction in the rent of his farms commensurate with the loss which his tenants have sustained by the badness of the harvest. With the view of carrying out this intention, he will take into his counsels two of the tenants.

During the past week the certificates and prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department were distributed by Mr. J. Birch, of Armitage, in the Townhall, Rugeley, and by Mr. McGhil, in the Public-Room, Cannock. Both meetings were addressed by the Vicar of Rugeley, who has acted as the local secretary to the science and art classes in the Rugeley and Cannock district, and by Mr. Buckmaster, from the Science and Art Department.

The autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened, on Tuesday, at the Hartley Institute, Southampton, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, of Birmingham, who explained that the association had determined to hold this conference in order to prepare the way for the discussion of subjects requiring legislation in the coming Session. Among other matters decided was the proposal to memorialise Government in favour of the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill. On Wednesday a resolution was adopted, upon the motion of Mr. Whitwell, M.P., recognising the benefits to both France and England by the treaty of commerce of 1860, and concurring in the desirability of renewing the treaty, provided it could be done without any retrograde movement in respect to free trade.

LAW AND POLICE.

An estate which has been in bankruptcy since 1845 was wound up last week by Mr. Registrar Hazlitt. Through the accumulation of realised assets at interest, it paid a dividend of 11s. in the pound.

A singular informality occurred in the initial arrangements for winding up the estate of Messrs. Gledstones and Co. No list was taken of the creditors who attended the meeting which decided for private liquidation; but the Registrar gave leave to compile one from such data as might be available.

Mr. Justice Quain has made an order to compel the Stratford magistrates, who lately committed Dr. Vance to prison, to state a case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench. This they declined to do when sentence was passed; but the order of Mr. Justice Quain enables Dr. Vance and the policeman who was committed with him to be admitted to bail.

The September sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday, when there were sixty prisoners for trial. William Lake, who had been indicted for stealing several hundred pounds, the property of his employers, was acquitted. Solomon Davis was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. In a similar charge against Mr. Pollock a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned. On Tuesday the young man Lake, who on Monday was acquitted on the charge of embezzlement, was again put on his trial charged on another indictment. This time the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Frederick William Chapman, assistant to Mr. James, clerk to the Greenwich Board of Works, was convicted of stealing a valuable security for £440 odd, and of embezzling £100 belonging to the board. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Herbert Judge, described as a book collector, was convicted of trafficking in indecent books. Mr. Besley, who conducted the prosecution, stated that a brother of the prisoner was recently convicted at the Clerkenwell Sessions of a similar offence, when 4000 letters from customers were found in his possession. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he hoped the Society for the Suppression of Vice would be at the expense of publishing all those letters, with the names and addresses in full. He also suggested that the names of the newspapers inserting advertisements of these indecent publications should be published. He sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour. Several cases were disposed of on Wednesday. Frederick Clappison, late secretary to the London and County Bank, who had pleaded guilty to charges of fraud and forgery, was ordered five years' penal servitude. An important decision, the first of its kind under the Lunacy Acts, was made by Mr. Justice Lush. It appears that, for no blamable purpose, and even without compensation, a navy surgeon named Ogilvie had erroneously described himself in signing a certificate by which a lunatic patient was to be placed in confinement. The Judge acquitted him of evil motive, but punished his infringement of a sanitary law by fining him £50. A publican in the Gray's-inn-road, Thomas William Walton by name, was convicted of setting fire to his house while his family were asleep in it, and the sentence passed on him is ten years' penal servitude. A rather strong case of robbery with violence having been brought home to one George Cohen, against whom previous convictions and a sentence of seven years' penal servitude were proved, this notable garotter was condemned to another term of ten years, with thirty strokes of the cat as a preliminary matter of form. Pleading guilty to the charge of forging a decree of the Divorce Court, William Phillips, the young composer who had begun his tangled web of deceit by ingeniously fabricating a scrap of newspaper print in order to satisfy the scruples of his intended bride and her father, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

An ex-captain in the Army has been fined £5, at Hammersmith, for assaulting a ticket-collector.

For love of a policeman, a young woman at Hammersmith swallowed laudanum, and then sensibly reported it to another member of the force. She was sent to the hospital, and the unfaithful constable has been required to vindicate himself.

A waterman at Woolwich has come forward as the hero of a startling romance. He avers that late on Thursday night, last week, two men who had engaged him to row them over to North Woolwich seized him, when they were in mid-stream, and threw him into the water. Having a heavy coat on, he saved himself with great difficulty. The magistrate granted him a summons against the men. The charge was to have been investigated at the Woolwich police-court on Tuesday; but when the case was called on neither of the parties appeared, and it was stated that the matter had been compromised by the defendant paying the complainant a sum of money.

A publican was yesterday week summoned at Clerkenwell for having allowed to be used an internal communication between his house and some unlicensed premises, contrary to a provision of the Act of last Session. He was fined £10, and the license was forfeited. A man who had used the passage was also fined £10. At Worship-street a penalty of £3 was imposed for serving a drunken man with intoxicating liquor. At Greenwich a publican was fined 40s. for having permitted drunkenness and violent conduct on his premises.

A Spaniard, who had acted as the steward of a ship, was, on Saturday last, convicted at the Mansion House of having smuggled 27 lb. of tobacco and 6 lb. of cigars, all of foreign manufacture. He was fined £100, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

Two men were fined at Southwark, on Saturday, for not having their children vaccinated.

Several school board prosecutions came before the Westminster and Worship-street magistrates on Saturday. In no instance, however, was a penalty enforced, for in the majority of cases an adjournment took place to enable the parents to comply with the provisions of the Elementary Education Act. There were several prosecutions by the School Board at the Woolwich Police Court on Tuesday, but in each case an adjournment for a month was ordered, to give the defendants an opportunity of complying with the law.

A hosier in Piccadilly has had to prosecute his brother, a boy of twelve, in order to secure the punishment of two men who had incited him to steal goods from the shop and sell them for a mere trifle. All three were committed for trial.

A clumsy style of fraud has been charged against Paul Mischeaux at Southwark. He ordered goods from an oilman to be sent, with change for a sovereign. A man accompanied the message boy who delivered them, and when Mischeaux held out his hand with the sham sovereign it was seized and found to contain a brass medal. Mr. Benson ordered a committal.

A cab-driver who had assaulted three policemen was, on Monday, sent to prison for six weeks by the Marlborough-street magistrate. At Clerkenwell, for a similar offence, a youth of eighteen was committed for a month.

Alderman Stone has punished two hopeful youths, who alternated their exciting sport of throwing missiles at railway

trains with the calmer enjoyment of tobacco and marbles, by fining them 20s. each, or fourteen days' imprisonment in default. A variety had been given by the lads to a recreation which had become, perhaps, a little too monotonous. They used half-bricks instead of pebbles.

At Greenwich, on Monday, a farmer was prosecuted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for having neglected to give notice that he had a number of animals suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease. A penalty of £10 was imposed.

Child-farming has reappeared at Kilburn, where a boy of six years old has been starved to death while in the care of a woman named Butcher.

The use or abuse of the belt by private soldiers is a subject of unpleasant frequency in the police reports, and, on Wednesday, Albert Smith, of the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, was committed for trial by Mr. Knox, who had on the previous day done as much for another redcoat charged with the same excess of valour.

A man was, on Tuesday, convicted at the Hammersmith Police Court of having cruelly beaten his son, seven years of age, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The keeper of the Ship Hotel at Mortlake was, on Wednesday, summoned at the Richmond Petty Sessions for having used unjust measures reputed to be half-pints. The peculiarity in the case was that each of the measures held about an ounce over half a pint. The case was adjourned, to give the defendant an opportunity of effecting the necessary reduction.

A gamekeeper named Spalding, living near Dundee, has been murdered. He had occasion to hand over to the police a man who had stolen some property, and the assassin is believed to have been an accomplice of the thief.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

After deliberation, the Dean and Chapter, acting with their architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, have decided what shall be done with the screen that separates the choir from the nave of the cathedral. About this screen there was a war of words when the restoration commenced. One party advocated its removal and the other insisted upon its retention. The Dean and Chapter were averse to the removal, and Sir Gilbert Scott strongly opposed it, intimating that if it was intended to pull down such an interesting relic of antiquity another architect must be employed in his stead. Both with the Chapter and the architect the propriety of piercing the screen was allowed to remain an open question; but at last the matter has been settled, and settled in a way which will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to all concerned.

While adhering to their determination to retain the screen proper, and to the belief that the organ cannot be placed in a better position than where it is, at the top of it, they are agreed that the general appearance of the building will be improved, and the convenience of the worshippers be increased, by the perforation of the unsightly stone and rubble wall of separation against which the return stalls of the choir rested. The inner arches, now filled up by rough masonry, will, in fact, be cleared out, and the open stonework, similar to that which runs down the north and south aisles, from the reredos to the screen, will be extended across the back of the screen, and against it the western walls will stand. This piercing of the screen will afford a partial view into the choir from the nave, and will enable people in the nave to hear the service, and probably the preacher, in the choir. Sir Gilbert Scott fully approves this plan of dealing with the screen, because the principle of preserving what is worthy of preservation is adhered to, and the objection to the complete cutting off of one part of the building from the other by a thick wall is surmounted.

Another important resolution arrived at by the Chapter is that there shall be no interruption in the work of restoration. They have undertaken the risk of directing that the restoration of the nave shall be begun as soon as the choir is completed. Of course they thereby incurred a serious responsibility, as this second portion of the costly enterprise will entail an outlay of £10,000, and towards that amount the balance then available from the London, City, and Chapter Funds, after payment of the cost of the choir and Lady Chapel re-beautification, was only between £2000 and £3000. The above sum has already been augmented by two donations, one of £500 from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and another of £1000 additional for the nave from Chancellor Harington.

Sir Gilbert Scott will be instructed to consider and advise upon the works required for the nave's restoration as early as possible. It is not intended that the ceiling of the nave shall be coloured, or the floor paved with marble, as in the choir and Lady Chapel, the nave being regarded as in some degree the vestibule to the more important part of the sacred edifice. But in the nave there is much fine and delicate carving requiring careful handling—the minstrels' gallery, for instance—and an idea of the extent of the reparation may be gained from the estimate that, in addition to the 80 tons of Purbeck marble used in the choir, 100 tons will be needed for the repair of the shafts of the pillars in the nave. By October or November it is anticipated that the eastern end of the church will be so far out of the hands of the stonemasons that the erection of the stalls may be commenced. The woodwork, which is of an elaborate character, has been intrusted to the London firm of Farmer and Brindley. The erection of the woodwork will occupy several months. Lady Rolle provides the benches, the reading-desk, and a grand lectern, of the value of 200 gs., for the Lady Chapel.

Under the most favourable circumstances, it is understood that the choir will not be finished until May next; and till then, of course, the nave cannot be transferred to the workmen. The Dean and Chapter are particularly anxious that the daily celebrations of Divine service shall not be discontinued at any time.

The architects of the St. Mary Magdalene National Schools at Bermondsey, of which an engraving recently appeared in this paper, were Messrs. Gale and Manning.

The Bishop of London is going to the Continent till the end of October, and requests that all letters on business may be addressed to his secretary, J. B. Lee, Esq., 2, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

William Wilkinson, a groom, thirty-eight years of age, in the employ of a gentleman at Salford, died of hydrophobia on Tuesday. About three months ago the deceased, whilst endeavouring to extract a fish-bone from a cat's throat, was bitten by the animal on the first finger of his right hand. He did not apprehend any serious result at the time, but applied vinegar and salt, and afterwards had the wound cauterised. It healed, and he did not suffer further from it until Saturday last, when, while in bed, he was awoken by a violent pain extending from his right shoulder to the finger that had been bitten. He became ill and gradually grew worse, and, although the advice of several medical gentlemen was procured, he died in great agony.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The week between Doncaster and the first of the Newmarket autumn meetings was, as usual, selected by numerous "enterprising lessees" in various parts of the country to bring off their annual fixtures. The only two that need comment are the Ayr and Alexandra Park meetings; though we may mention that Moslem, who ran a dead heat with Formosa for the Two Thousand in '68, actually condescended to win a race at Hendon! Thorn ran well in the Nursery Plate at Ayr, but could not quite concede 8lb. to Watchword. Sir Bertram cantered off with the Caledonian Cup; but as only Orator and three other moderate animals were behind him, he did not improve his position in the Cesarewitch quotations. Spennithorne (8st. 12lb.) made his first appearance since his Goodwood Stakes victory in the Ayrshire Handicap; but, though made first favourite, he was never formidable, and Pompadour (6st.) won very easily. On the third day of the meeting Alaric (7st. 3lb.) won the Ayr Gold Cup by ten lengths from a fairish field, and Spennithorne beat Sir Bertram and four others for the Queen's Plate. Considered as affording an excuse for a couple of days' holiday, and looking at the number of people who paid at the gate, the Alexandra Park meeting must be pronounced a success. The racing, however, was not very grand, and, unless the sharp turns in the course can be altered, it is doubtful if owners will risk valuable horses round them, or if our crack jockeys will care to ride there. On the Friday there were two nasty accidents, in the first of which Cannon, who was on Oxonian, had a bad fall and fractured his collar-bone, so that he is not likely to be seen in the saddle again for a month or six weeks. This is paying rather dearly for a few extra mounts, and doubtless this fine horseman, the number of whose winning mounts this season far exceeds that of any other jockey, will be more careful in future. "The Cup," which ought to have been the principal race of the two days, resulted in a walk-over for Soucar, as, though Drummond was on the spot and prepared to run, the committee most unwisely declined to give more than half the added money unless three started, and thus the chance of a very interesting contest was lost.

The programme of the Newmarket First October meeting gave promise of some very exciting racing, but the absence of some of the cracks quite spoilt two or three events. Thus, had Wenlock been sent from Stanton to try to give 7lb. to Bethnal Green, the result of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes would have been watched with great eagerness. As it was, Sir Joseph Hawley's colt could not well help winning. He has not grown much since last season, and, as opinions were divided as to the style in which his victory was gained, he made no material advance in the Cesarewitch betting. The Great Eastern Railway Handicap, as is so often the case in these short races, was left entirely to the two favourites, Azalea (7st. 9lb.) and Blenheim (8st. 7lb.), the filly winning by a clever neck. Steppe (6st. 4lb.) appears to have entirely lost her Middle Park Plate form, and Philomela (7st. 5lb.) was quite unable to repeat her victory of last year. Gang Forward and Surinam, two highly-tried colts who both disgraced themselves at Doncaster, met in the Boscawen Stakes. A slashing race took place between them, the former just getting home by a head, and we fear that the merits of both have been greatly exaggerated. The rich Buckingham Stakes, which was won by Queen's Messenger last season, again fell to Lord Falmouth by the aid of Andred, who made his debut on this occasion. He is a fine, though somewhat narrow and leggy colt, by Blair Athol from Kingcraft's dam, but unfortunately is, we believe, a roarer. Blair Athol was one of the soundest-winded horses that ever ran, so it is extraordinary that so many of his stock—Prince Charlie, Scottish Queen, Madge Wildfire, and Andred to wit—are roarers; and it will be a very serious bar to his future success as a sire if his progeny continue to be afflicted with this terrible malady. M. Lefevre ran Flageolet, the favourite for the French Derby, and a very fine colt, in the Hopeful Stakes, which he won, after a close struggle with Amalie von Edelreich, to whom he was conceding 8lb.; he is, unfortunately, not engaged in the Epsom Derby. The meeting of Hannah and Dalnacardoch over the D.I. excited a great deal of interest. The betting between them was level; but half a mile from home the Baron's mare, who seems to have recovered her best form, came away and won as she liked by three lengths.

Wednesday's racing would have been terribly flat and uninteresting but for the meeting of Cremorne and Laburnum in the Newmarket St. Leger. The latter, who was a maiden, received 14lb., which was a little more than the Derby winner could give over such a trying course as the D.I., and, in spite of all his efforts, he had to succumb by a neck. Laburnum at once became a strong favourite for the Cesarewitch, and at the first blush he appears certain to win with such a light weight as 7st. 4lb.; but he ran a thorough coward in his race with Cremorne, swerving all over the course towards the finish, so that with a strong pace and in a large field of horses he is not at all likely to do his best. It speaks volumes for Cremorne that he has won twelve out of the sixteen races in which he has taken part, and he has never yet failed to obtain a place. Lord Falmouth's beautiful filly, Silver Ring, won another race, and Khedive could not help beating the moderate lot opposed to him in a Triennial, though Uhlan stuck unpleasantly close to him.

A swimming handicap for a 40-guinea challenge cup took place in the Wenlock Bath on Monday and Tuesday nights. The final heat—400 yards—was won by Mr. H. Davenport, of the Ilex Swimming Club. By the efforts of the London Swimming Club and other voluntary teachers of swimming, this important accomplishment is becoming deservedly more popular. Local swimming clubs have been formed in the suburbs; and at Isleworth so much interest is taken in the art that the residents are about to erect a swimming-bath for the purpose of gratuitously imparting a knowledge of swimming in a riverside locality where there have been a painful number of fatal accidents from drowning. The matter has been taken in hand so earnestly that nearly all the shares have been bought up. By next summer it is hoped that the bath will be opened at Isleworth; and the committee gallantly intend to set apart certain days for ladies.

We regret to have to record the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Charles Carew, the well-known owner of Delight, Fortunatus, Saccharometer, and other good horses. Mr. Carew was only about forty-seven.

The English Twelve, who up to the present time have won every match in Canada, will, we believe, sail for England to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Mangin has purchased the Duke of Leeds's yacht Florence.

Waterford is rejoicing in the discovery of a coal-seam about ten feet thick. It covers an immense area, and is situated within two miles of the town.

The Worcester poultry and pigeon show has this year been revived, after a cessation of several years, and has been so successful that it is expected the committee will in the future hold the meetings annually.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boys, Alghernon, to be Curate of Faversham, Kent.
Birtwhistle, R.; Vicar of Bishops Burton, near Beverley, Yorkshire.
Burton, F. J.; Vicar of South Benfleet, Essex.
Dayrell, R. W.; Rector of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks.
Eilwood, Richard Gilbert; Vicar of Rangeworthy.
Fenwick, E. W.; Rector of Brifford.
FitzRoy, Ernest James Augustus; Chaplain to the Earl of Rosslyn.
Goodier, J. J.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Hall, H. F.; Rector of Kingsworthy, Hants.
Inman, E.; Vicar of West Knoyle, Wilts.
Lawson, J. S.; Vicar of St. George's, Barnsley.
Lorraine, Nevison; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Grove Park, Chiswick.
Lowe, A.; Vicar of Edeale, Derbyshire.
Mayhew, A. L.; Vicar of Bearley, Warwickshire.
Norton, J. G.; Vicar of St. Giles's, Durham.
Parker, J. A.; Vicar of Stillington.
Rawlinson, George; Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Smith, Charles Penswick; Vicar of Studley, Warwickshire.
Street, Arthur J.; Curate of St. Margaret's with St. Nicholas, King's Lynn.
Vavasour, John Francis Shikley; Rector of Farnington.
Wild, J.; Rector of Tetney, near Grimsby.
Wrench, Jacob George; Vicar of St. James's, Clapton.

The members of the Old Testament Company resumed their labours on Tuesday.

The Bishop of London laid the memorial-stone of the boys' new national schools at Hornsey on Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury began the visitation of his diocese, on Tuesday afternoon, at All Saints', Maidstone.

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday week consecrated the new Church of St. Faith, Maidstone; and on Saturday consecrated a new burial-ground for Watlington.

On Thursday week the foundation-stone of schools belonging to the Church of England was laid at Chesslyn Hay, Great Wyrley, Staffordshire, by Lady Hatherton, the site having been given by Lord Hatherton.

The *Rock* says it is proposed to erect a district church at Malvern as a memorial of the late Rev. George Fisk, the much-respected Vicar. It is estimated that the cost will be £5000. The sum of £1500 has been already promised. The three trustees of Christ Church—Lieutenant-General Wilmott, Mr. Coxwell, and Mr. E. Chance—have each given £200.

The memorial-stone of new schools, to be called the Gomm Schools, was laid on Saturday, at Rotherhithe, by Field Marshal Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B. The schools are in connection with the new church of St. Barnabas. The design, by Mr. G. Legg, is Gothic, and the building will accommodate about 400 children. The site is in Plough-road, and has been granted at a low sum by the Commercial Dock Company; and the total cost is estimated at £2600, of which £2000 has been subscribed. A piece of land was originally given by Sir W. Gomm, but the ground was acquired by the East London Railway at a cost of £800 under the powers of their Act, and the present site was then obtained. Including the value of the original site and a donation of £200, Sir W. Gomm has presented £1000 in aid of the funds.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prince Leopold will, it is stated, commence a course of study at Oxford in October term.

Mr. George Forbes, B.A., F.R.S.E., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the vacant Professorship of Natural Philosophy, and Dr. Lindsay to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Anderson's University, Glasgow. A donation of £1000 from Mr. J. Tennant, of St. Rollax, to the University, is announced.

The Rev. N. H. Grimley, twelfth wrangler, 1865, and Head Master of Skipton Grammar School, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith. The first session of the college begins on Wednesday, Oct. 9. The Rev. T. O. Edwards, M.A., has been appointed principal.

The Rev. Stephen Hawtrej, so long connected with Eton College, has retired from the mathematical mastership of the school, and is succeeded by the Rev. T. Dalton. The Rev. J. B. Locke, of Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed assistant mathematical master.

The boys of the Charterhouse School have reassembled in their new abode at Godalming, the autumn term commencing on Monday. The school buildings are finished according to the original plan, and the only part which still remains uncompleted is the chapel. It is expected that it will be roofed by the end of the term, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester early next year.

Mr. A. T. Hanson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been appointed Mathematical Master in Clapham Grammar School.

Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., has given £500 to the College of Physical Science, Newcastle.

Mr. John Wheatcroft, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler in 1870, and Mr. George H. Huddleston have been appointed to assistant masterships in the Whitgift Middle-Class School, Croydon.

The High School of Glasgow has closed for the season, and the prizes were distributed on Tuesday by the Lord Provost.

THE LAST CROQUET OF THE SEASON.

Summer is pleasant, when the sun shines mildly, and the grassy lawn is a smooth carpet of living green. Croquet is very pleasant, if one happens to be a young man or a young lady, like those whom our Artist has sketched, with a gentle inclination to each other's company, with an equal degree of skill and taste for that pretty open-air pastime. Pleasant things, however, are bound to come to an end; so it is with the croquet season, and so it is with the agreeable visit to the suburban villa, which has brought these young people together. Is it so, or have they met elsewhere? Now that we look more attentively at the background of the scene, we perceive that it is not the pleasure-ground of a private mansion, but the trimly-kept field at Wimbledon, belonging to the All England Croquet Club, a view of which appeared in our Journal two years ago. Notwithstanding this comparative publicity of the situation, the players at so late a period of the season feel comfortably left to themselves. They have plenty of space, elbow-room and ankle-room, if we may so speak, for the performance of dexterous feats in the game; and the comments of those unemployed girls sitting under the penthouse cannot be heard at this distance. Miss Adeline, with uplifted mallet, is approaching her own ball, while she meditates the stroke which shall quietly send it through the nearest loop and leave it in a convenient place for passing the next stage when her turn comes round again. But it will be exposed to some danger in the mean time from an intervening ball of her opponent's, which may drive her a long way aside. Young Mr. Frank, cigar in hand, affects to be watching her play in a careless manner; but, if we can interpret the look on his face, there is something else in his mind. He is just now thinking what he shall say to her at home in the evening, when they may get half an hour by themselves, and he hopes she may be disposed to listen to a very important proposal.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS AT GHENT.

The visit of a thousand English rifle volunteers to Ghent, for the great shooting-matches last week at that famous old Belgian city, ended on Saturday, when most of them went to Brussels for the national festival to celebrate the anniversary of Belgian independence. Our countrymen have been most kindly and courteously entertained; the citizens, the municipal authorities, the military officers, the Government and King of Belgium, have shown them every possible civility. The King and the Court of Flanders, with several of the Ministers of State, came to Ghent on purpose to meet them.

The first public appearance of the English visitors, who arrived at Ghent in the evening on Saturday week, was in their parade for church service on the Sunday morning. This took place on the wide Boulevard Frère Orban, and in the open square before the railway station, on the east side of the city. Our volunteers and militia were ranged in four divisions, massing together such uniforms as were of the same colour. They were all under the command of Colonel Chambers. The first division, which was commanded by Major Hasty, of the 1st Surrey Artillery, comprised Leicestershire Yeomanry Artillery in the brilliant Hussar uniform, the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, the 1st Surrey, and the 3rd Middlesex. In the second division was a detachment of the Honourable Artillery Company's infantry division, in their Guards' uniform, with a detachment of the Bucks Yeomanry, the 1st City of London Engineers, 3rd London Rifles, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, and Sussex volunteers, and officers of militia, all whose uniforms had the same general appearance. In the third division were the 1st City of London Rifles, the St. George's, the 39th Middlesex (with Captain Rolfe and Lieutenants Mitchell, Foster, and Graham), the 29th Middlesex, the 1st Surrey, the several corps of Kent, the London Irish, the 2nd London, the 19th Surrey, and other corps. In the fourth division were the several diverse colours of the light class of uniforms, there being the favourite "poppies and lilacs" of the Marquis of Westminster in the Queen's Westminster, the Queen's Edinburgh, the Carmarthen, the Midlothian, the London Scottish, and the Tower Hamlets, making a picturesque assemblage of men under arms. The ceremony of falling in and telling off was soon performed, the band of the Victorias, under Mr. Sibold, and the Belgian Artillery band, furnishing the music on the parade ground. The orders given were to form three sides of a square, in which the Rev. John Allen, Church of England Chaplain at Ghent, performed a short service, the Victorias' band playing the psalms and hymns and the volunteers joining in the Litany. After a brief sermon, the rev. preacher bade his countrymen welcome to Ghent, and assured them that the English character was highly respected in Belgium; he trusted that this gathering would cement the friendly union subsisting between the peoples of the two countries. The ceremony, which was watched with great attention by many thousands of Belgians, concluded with the Benediction.

The divisions then opened out. During the religious service trains had brought in regiments of Chasseurs, Gardes Civiques, and other divisions of the Belgian army, into the Place, two being under the command of officers well known to the British volunteers, Colonel Edward Stoefts and Major Andrimont de l'Eau. Hardly had the British line been reformed before Colonel d'Humpenné, Commandant of the Second Legion, came forward, accompanied by his officers, and, addressing Colonel Chambers and his staff in English, bade the British a hearty welcome to the city and to Belgium, and then the Belgians gave hearty cheers. Colonel Chambers made a fitting reply, and called upon the brigade for a cheer in response, and this was given with a will. Hardly had the cheers died away before the sounds of a choir arose: this was a gathering of school children who sang in Flemish "God Save the Queen," and in excellent time and spirit.

After the Belgian force had moved from the ground the British Brigade was ordered to move, and marched as a brigade of four companies. It was headed by a brilliant staff, Colonel Chambers being attended by Colonel Gourley, M.P., who wore the scarlet uniform of his Sunderland regiment; Colonel Bagnall, 4th Administrative Battalion of Stafford; Captain Hutchinson; Captain Styan, of the 1st London Militia; Captain O'Shea, Lieutenant Fletcher, Lieutenant Larkins, Lieutenant Evans, Captain Donald Nicoll, Lieutenant Cooper Wyld, Dr. Hinkes Bird, Dr. Helsham, Surgeon-Major Vincent Ambler, Dr. Rhys Williams, Dr. Sandwell, and Dr. Burke Ryan.

No sooner did the brigade commence its march than the air was rent with shouts from a populace which crowded streets, windows, and housetops. The route was down the Rue d'Agneau, across the Haut Escart, through the Rue Court du Jour into the Place d'Armes, through the Place du Soleil, down the Rue des Champs, and by way of the Rue Haute Porte to the side of the grand Hôtel de Ville. The people cheered all the way. Handsome bouquets were flung in hundreds to the volunteers until their path was strewn with flowers; while overhead the whole space from house to house was enlivened with banners, flags, and streamers.

On the arrival at the Hôtel de Ville the volunteers were marched into a grand hall, where ladies were waiting with little silver medals. The British were here joined by a detachment from Holland, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkens, of Rotterdam. The Burgomaster of Ghent, Count de Kerchove de Denterghem, welcomed them. Colonel Gourley, M.P., on behalf of the Anglo-Belgian Council and of the English volunteers, thanked the people of Ghent. Three cheers were given by the English, with "one cheer more for the ladies," and the medals were then distributed, the ladies attaching one to each volunteer's breast; the *vin d'honneur* was offered in the form of plentiful libations of champagne. Captain Mercier, with his staff, who had superintended the arrangements, was warmly congratulated on the success which had attended his labours. The volunteers were then dismissed, and in the afternoon the Consular Corps entertained different parties at dinner. The Freemasons of the Lodge of Liberty held a meeting.

In the evening the town was illuminated, especially the Place d'Armes, a large open square, where a grand concert was given by the Royal Society of Melomanes, under M. Edward Nevejan, the music being by the band of the Guides and the singers of the different societies, with the pupils of the commercial schools. The great feature was an ode to the foreign riflemen. This was sung in Flemish, and it gave welcome to "Britons, vigorous offspring of the Queen of the Seas," and to other nations by name. The concert was not over until nearly midnight.

The King of the Belgians, on the next day, arrived from Brussels, with his brother, at ten o'clock, and inspected twenty companies of the English volunteers, with the Belgian Garde Civique, formed in line in the Copure; after which the whole force marched past the King in the Place d'Armes. At three in the afternoon a grand banquet, at which his Majesty and the Count of Flanders were present, took place in the Horticultural Hall of the Casino. About twelve hundred guests were seated at the tables, nearly five hundred of them being English volunteers. The Burgomaster of Ghent presided. The Belgian Ministers of Justice, of War, and of Public Works, with



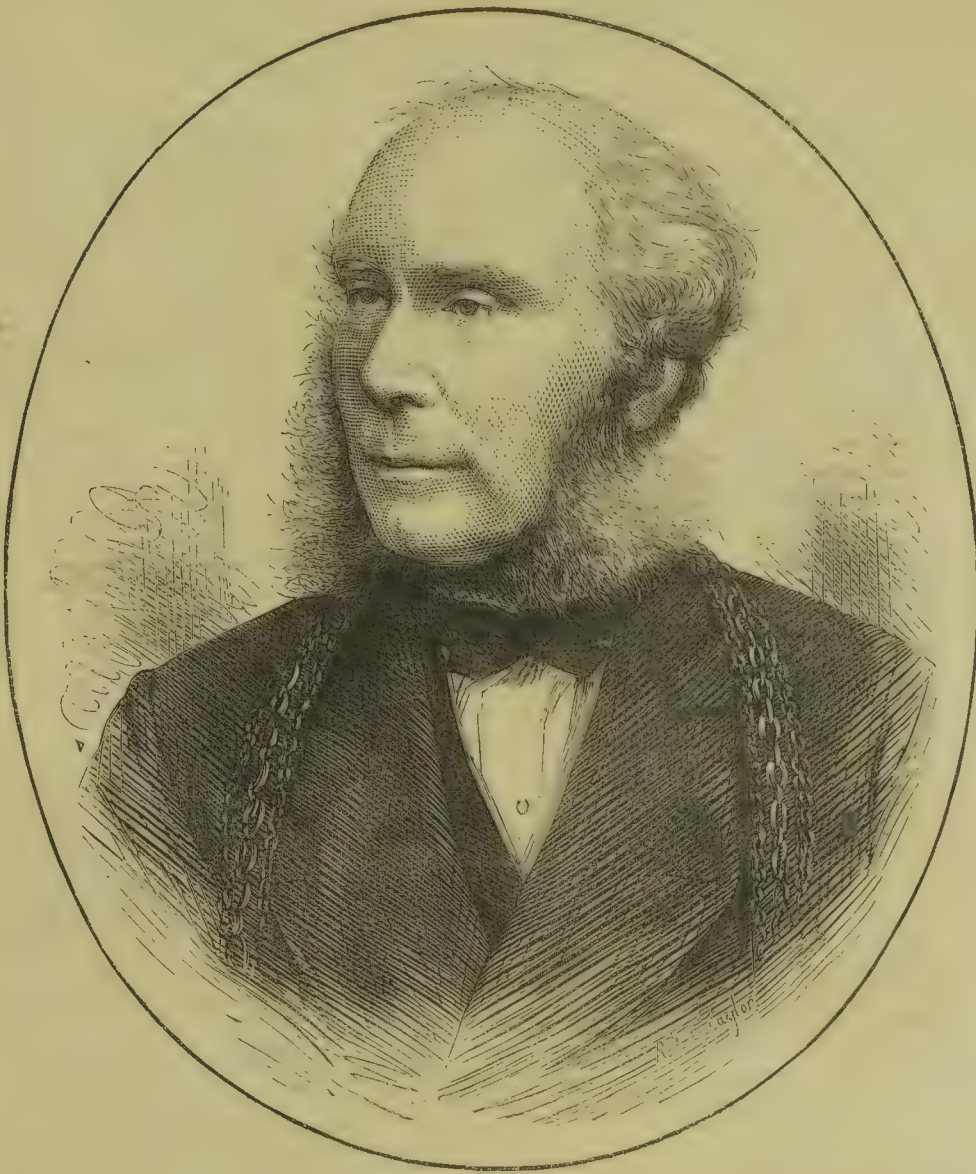
Arthur Hopkins

SWAINSE

THE LAST CROQUET OF THE SEASON.

Mr. Lumley, the British Minister at Brussels, were among the company. King Leopold II., in responding to the toast when his health was drunk, addressed the foreign volunteers, as well as the Belgian Garde Civique. He said:—"Gentlemen,—I have come among you most willingly to-day, to associate myself with the fêtes provided by the city of Ghent in a manner not only worthy of herself, but of the active and devoted patriotism of which you are the representatives. This is a noble devotion, which includes at the same time a defence of the country, of order, and liberty. Honour to this manly and noble patriotism, in which the sense of the duties of the citizen is inseparable from the sense of his rights. To render homage to this patriotism, I raise my glass to propose a toast to the Riflemen of Different Nationalities, and to Messieurs the Garde Civique." A burst of enthusiastic cheering greeted the King on resuming his seat, and was revived at intervals between the music of the band playing the "Brabançonne," "God Save the Queen," and the Dutch National Anthem. The toast was acknowledged by Colonel Gourley, M.P., president of the Anglo-Belgian Council for these international meetings. The King, after the banquet, went to a grand concert at the theatre, for which many of the English volunteers had tickets presented to them. His Majesty rode through the town in the evening to see the street illuminations.

The shooting for prizes began on the Tuesday morning. The building erected for this purpose, a short walk from the town, was fitted up in the usual style of a Continental shooting-gallery, with many little wooden boxes and windows, to fire from, under cover; the ranges being at 100 200, and 300 mètres, (the longest equal to 328 yards). The King, who had stayed the previous night with the Burgomaster of Ghent, visited the shooting-gallery at noon. The English volunteers formed a guard of

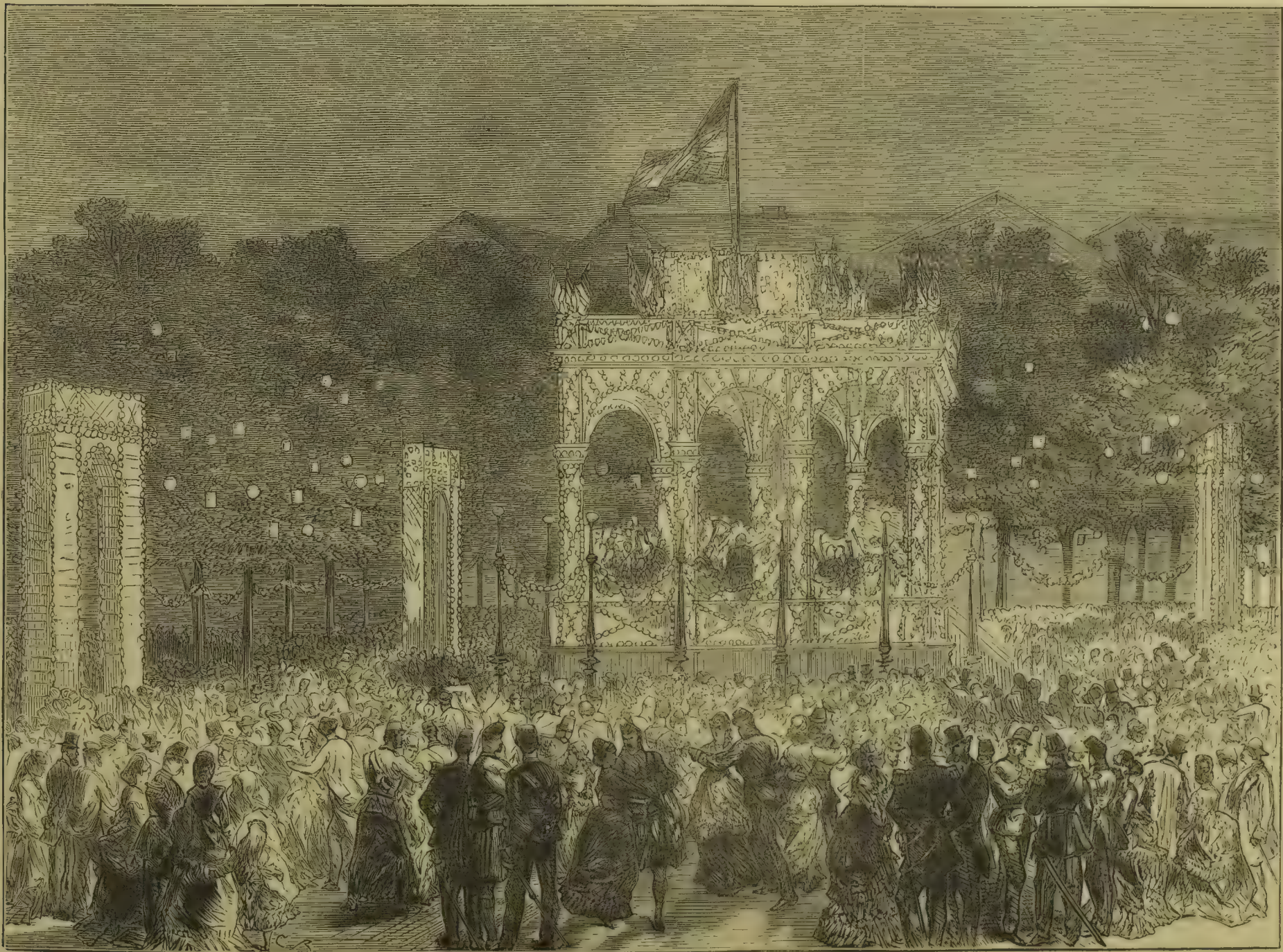


JOHN BARRAN, ESQ., MAYOR OF LEEDS.

honour to receive him, and the officers of the staff were presented to his Majesty, who afterwards walked through the building, conversing with the shooters in a very affable manner. A banquet was given by the Burgomaster and Countess de Kerchove, at the Hôtel de Ville, on the evening of that day. The King and the Count of Flanders, after partaking of this entertainment, returned to Brussels. A Venetian festival, with illuminations, was prepared in boats and on rafts, and upon the quays of the river Lys and the canals at Ghent, which afforded a beautiful spectacle.

On the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the English riflemen continued to take part in the shooting, and made some good scores. A handsome prize, offered by Mrs. Chambers, was won by M. Crespin, of Tournay. It was presented, with a little ceremony, in the Council Chamber of the Hôtel de Ville. The Gymnastic Society of Ghent gave an entertainment in St. Peter's Field; there was a concert of military bands at the Casino; and some private citizens of Ghent invited large parties of the English to their houses. Everything, in short, was done to make the stay of our countrymen at Ghent most agreeable; and the Anglo-Belgian Council, before leaving, passed a vote of thanks to the city for its generous hospitality towards them.

The proceedings at Brussels, on Sunday last, were somewhat marred by the rain, so that the English volunteers could not assemble for church parade, as had been intended, in the Place Royale; but they attended the English Church service, performed by the Rev. O. E. Jenkins, Chaplain, at the Temple des Augustins, near the Hôtel de Ville. The British Ambassador, and M. Anspach, Burgomaster of Brussels, were present in the congregation. On Monday the Garde Civique and the English, Dutch, and Swiss riflemen were reviewed at Brussels by the King. We shall give further particulars in our next.



THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS AT GHENT: OPEN-AIR FESTIVAL IN THE PLACE D'ARMES.

WORK AND WAGES.

A partial strike in the baking trade took place on Monday, when about a thousand men ceased working; but comparatively little inconvenience seems to have been caused. Bread is obtainable, and hot rolls at breakfast can be done without.

Messrs. Corbett and M. Olymont, of Brompton, have hardened their hearts against the builders' compromise, and will have none of it. A few of their best hands were offered 8½d. per hour, and refused it. Resolutions have been passed by all the men to stay away until the terms of the compromise are granted.

A demonstration of about 700 operative firewood choppers, out on strike, took place yesterday week, in Trafalgar-square. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting not to resume work except at fairer rates of wages.

There is a strike amongst the journeymen glue-makers, and on Saturday one of them was summoned at the Southwark Police Court for having threatened and assaulted a fellow-workman who declined to follow his example in leaving his employment. The defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At a meeting of dockyard workmen, in the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Schoolroom, Deptford, on Wednesday, strong protests against the present rate of pay were urged, among other speakers, by Mr. J. Baxter Langley and the Rev. Father Ballard; and a resolution was passed that "the last rise of wages paid to the labourers of the Royal Victualling Yard is nothing less than cruelty."

Presiding, on Wednesday, at the dinner which followed the annual ploughing-match of the Highclere Agricultural Association, the Earl of Carnarvon touched upon the wages question, and said that in Hampshire no great difficulty had been experienced—a fact he attributed to the good feeling engendered between classes by the societies which the labourers have formed.

His Lordship was, of course, far from intending to bring within the sphere of his praise such bodies as the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, a meeting of whose executive committee was held on Tuesday, when a report in reference to emigration was presented, and applications from the labourers of Dorset for "leave to strike" were entertained.

A further advance of 7½ per cent has been conceded to the coalminers in the North Derbyshire districts, although at some of the collieries coal is being stacked, an indication that the demand has slackened.

Encouraged by the success of the brass-workers, the men engaged in the electroplating trades held a large meeting in Birmingham on Wednesday night, at which it was unanimously resolved to demand an advance of 15 per cent in wages, and that the masters should be invited to meet in conference.

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Several hundred New Robes, in every style and degree of elegance, 18s. 9d. to 100s.
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This Special Novelty, in White, Black, and all Colours, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses, is 46 in. wide, 3s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress; and, being made expressly for the purpose, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-st., London.—Patterns free.

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Beautiful Novelties in the above useful and fashionable articles are now arriving daily. The Carrick, Dolman, Juno, Lucinda, and Primrose are amongst the most approved.

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The present stock of Real Seal Fur Jackets will be sold during this month at last year's prices—viz., 5s. to 20s., PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

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Rich ditto ditto, 30s.
Quilted Satin Petticoats, 42s.
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The above Embroidery is a marvel of the age.
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PETER ROBINSON
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some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISE;
also a supply of Suburb BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
both for in and out of mourning,
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Excellent Black Gros Grains at 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard,
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And Superior and most em- at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard,
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on
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A handsome White or Black and White Tulle and Lace Dress,
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Also, elegant Black or White Brussels Net Dresses
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The wear guaranteed, and a warranty given with each dress.

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This great novelty in Velveteen, which has all the effect of a
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The finest quality manufactured. 3s. 11d. per yard, 45 in. wide.
Twenty-five new choice colourings and black
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One guinea 10 yards, 28 in. wide; or 2s. 11d. per yard.
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Cheapest Lot in London, made from the finest infant skins,
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Four Thousand Yards, in Remnants, of SILKS; Plain,
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FRY and FIELDING,
The Queen's Irish Poplin Manufacturers,
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Patterns post-free.
A single Dress delivered carriage paid.
Factory—Pimlico, Dublin.
Please address ALEXANDRA HOUSE.
A choice variety of rich Black French Silks.

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GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask)
are now showing
AN IMMENSE COLLECTION of NOVELTIES
in the various classes, as under, all of which are of the highest
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New Silk Costumes,
Velvet and Satin Costumes,
Costumes in New Fabrics,
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New Fancy and Plain Black
Silks,
Mantles, Polonaises,
Waterproofs, Shawls,
Flannels, Blankets,
Trousseaux, Outfits, and Mourning Orders promptly attended to.
Patterns free to the country.
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SATIN and SILK SKIRTS.—KNIGHT and CO., Silk-
mercers and Court Dressmakers, 217, Regent-street, having
purchased the BANKRUPT STOCK of a Silk Manufacturer,
priced and elaborated assortment of the above, at prices that
are totally unparalleled. The best value in London. The
QUILTED SATIN SKIRT, in Black and Colours, 21s.
Patterns for Colour post-free.

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ward PATTERNS post-free of the Latest Novelties in DRESS
FABRICS, including a Special Purchase of ALL-WOOL SERGES,
at 7s. 11d. the Full Dress, and French SATIN CLOTHS, at 10s. 9d.
The Newest Shades in Velveteen, Repps, French Merinos, &c.

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Messrs. JAY, being in constant communication with the
originators of the latest Fashions in Paris, have resolved to pub-
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and experienced Artist, a complimentary copy of which they will
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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AUTUMN BLACK SILKS.—Ladies
requiring good and cheap Black Silks are invited to look at
the very excellent Black Gros Grain Lyons Silks, wide widths,
Messrs. JAY are selling at 13 1/2d. the Dress.

JANUS CORD, an inexpensive and
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is cut from the piece in any required length. Dresses of the same
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degree of mourning, at about 21s. the Dress.
JAYS.

JANUS CORD.—LADIES who at this
season of the year choose to wear BLACK DRESSES will find
Janus Cord, at 14 guineas the Dress, one of the most economical
and best fabrics manufactured for a lady's dress.
JAYS.

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always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners,
ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to pur-
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require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take
with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials at 1s.
per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures,
and at the same price as if purchased at the London General
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also given for household mourning, at a great saving to large or
small families.
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210, 217, 219, and 231, Regent-street.

NOVELTIES for AUTUMN COSTUMES.
SEWELL and CO. have made extensive Preparations for
this season. New Fabrics for Polonaise and Costume Skirts. All
the New Laces and Colours.
Roubaix Satin Laces
Crystal Diagonals, 1s. 9d. per yd.
Double Roubaix Diagonals, 2s. 6d.
per yd.
Repps de Roubaix.
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Double Grosgrain Cord, 4s. 9d. per
yard. Excellent for wear.
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A Stylish Costume in the above Fabrics, 3s. and upwards.
Quilted Satin Petticoats, in New Shades, 2s. and upwards.
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VELVETS. BAKER and CRISP'S.
VELVETEENS. BAKER and CRISP'S.
NEWEST AUTUMN DRESS FABRICS. BAKER and CRISP'S.
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INGLIS and TINKLER,
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Manufacturers—7 and 8, Buxton, Dublin.
Dress in prices charged. Patterns post-free.
Also Balbriggan Hosiery, manufactured expressly for I. and T., at
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THE ONE-GUINEA POLONAISE.
Black Cachemire Polonaise, elegant and
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made, sent to any part, carefully packed in
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PEACOCK COLOURS.
DIAGONALS. SERGES. POPLINNES.
WOOL REPS. MERINO. CASHMERE.
SILK REPS. TWEED. BROADS.
All the New Autumn Fabrics from 10s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress.
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rich quality, colours blended beautifully, with handsome
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"Dressing-Gowns.—We wish to call the attention of our
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comfortable robes-de-chambre are composed of fine soft damask
and are made in the most fashionable styles. They are nicely
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The ever-increasing musical culture of all classes of society has established so large a demand for free reed instruments that many makers have sprung up who offer articles of such inferior and nasal quality of tone that the title of Harmonium suggests to many lovers of music the nearest approach to an instrument of torture that can be met with in the present age.
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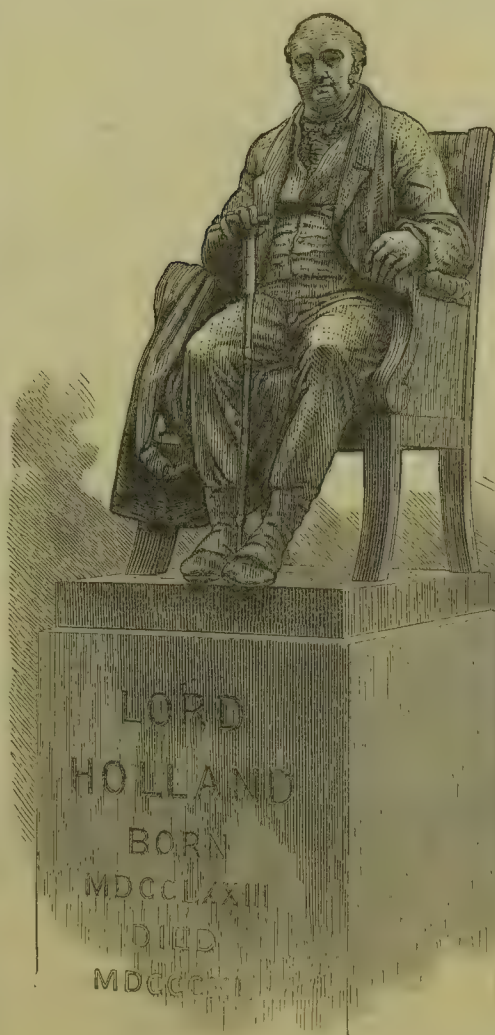


THE LATE CHARLES XV., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The death of Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, took place at Malmoe, on Wednesday week. He had for some time been in bad health, and had lately returned from the German baths in a state of increasing weakness. He was, indeed, but forty-six years of age, having been born May 3, 1826. He was the eldest son of the late King Oscar, and grandson of the French General Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who became King Charles XIV. of Sweden in the first Napoleon's time. The mother of the late King was Josephine Beauharnais, daughter of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and cousin to Napoleon III. He acted as Regent of the two kingdoms from 1856, and succeeded his father as King in 1859. The coronation of the King and Queen took place in the following year at Stockholm and Drontheim. The Queen was Louise, Princess of Orange, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick of Nassau, and niece to the Emperor of Germany. She was married to the late King in June, 1850; but she died in March, 1871, leaving an only child, Louise, wife of the Prince Royal of Denmark. The late King visited England ten years ago, and has entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at Stockholm. He was an accomplished man, with a taste for literature and the fine arts; he was author of some poems, which are rather above mediocrity, and he had some skill as a landscape-painter. His behaviour as a Constitutional Monarch was free from reproach; but his partiality for the Danish cause against the Germans, in the war of 1864, was, perhaps, too openly expressed. He had long cherished, with the late King Frederick of Denmark, a design of uniting the three Scandinavian kingdoms, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by the intermarriage of their Royal families.

Within his proper dominions the reign of Charles XV. has been marked by successful experiments of administrative and political reorganisation. The most important is the reform effected in 1866 in the national representation of Sweden. In place of four Chambers, answering to the four classes of nobility, clergy, bourgeoisie, and the peasantry, there were left only two—the Upper and the Lower; the first elected by the provincial assemblies, the second by the people. The nobility, like the clergy, lost from that time their exclusive privileges. Other projects have been submitted to the discussions and votes of the Chambers. On April 1, 1869, the Norwegian Storting voted a considerable extension of the right of suffrage for the advantage of small proprietors, functionaries, and employes, and it has been decided that the Storting should have, henceforth, annual sessions. A reform due to the personal initiation of the King is the abolition of the punishment of death. In October, 1868, the King refused to sign a death warrant, and declared that he would sign no more in future; so that if capital punishment was not abolished by law it should be in fact in his kingdom.

The late King is succeeded by his brother, Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Gothland, who was born Jan. 21, 1829. He is a



STATUE OF THE THIRD LORD HOLLAND, HOLLAND PARK, KENSINGTON.

Lieutenant-General in the army and Vice-Admiral in the Swedish and Norwegian fleets. He married, in June, 1857, Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm, of Nassau, born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons—namely, Gustavus, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Gothland, born in November, 1859; Charles, Duke of Westgothland, born in February, 1861; and Eugene, born in August, 1863.

The late Sovereign had a Civil List of £278,700 as King of Sweden, and £32,000 more as King of Norway; besides which the Royal family enjoy an annuity of £16,666, voted to King Charles XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

STATUE OF LORD HOLLAND.

In our notice lately given of the historical associations of Holland House, where so many persons of high political and literary celebrity have in former days been entertained, special mention was made of their genial host, Henry Richard Fox, third Lord Holland, father of the last Lord Holland. A bronze statue of him, by Mr. Watts, R.A., and Mr. Boehm, has been put up at the south side of Holland Park, close to the Hammer-smith road, Kensington. It is a very good likeness and represents him sitting in his chair, with his walking-staff in his hand, which was his usual attitude in conversation. This Lord Holland was born in Wiltshire in 1773, and died at Holland House in 1840. He was a good scholar and well acquainted with the literature of his own country, no less than with that of France, Italy, and especially of Spain, to which country and its people he was much attached, and wrote a paper on their celebrated dramatists Lope de Vega and Guillen de Castro. He was strongly attached to his uncle, Charles James Fox, and followed that statesman throughout his political life. He lived to see carried out the chief measures advocated by him—the abolition of the slave trade (which he conducted through the House of Lords in 1806), the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the great Reform Bill of 1832. He was the intimate friend of Lord Grey, of his cousin Lord Lansdowne, and of all the friends of religious liberty and liberal measures in both Houses; but his amiable qualities, his kindness of heart, and his talents procured for him the esteem and friendship of many of those quite opposed to his opinions, such as Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and even Lord Eldon. He was at Eton with Lord Canning and Lord Carlisle, and supported the former when he came into office in 1827.

The statue is erected from the residue of a fund subscribed by his many friends of all parties for the marble monument in Westminster Abbey.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It will doubtless be satisfactory to his admirers to know that Mr. Cavendish Bentinck has been pervading Cumberland, as he pervades every place in which for the time he moves and has his being. As some people are aware, he fills what may be called the stage of the House in a most wonderful manner, and, like Garrick and Kean, when he is in action one almost forgets that he is a little man, physically. His genius is for scolding, and he appears as a sort of Parliamentary shrew, losing no moment, late or early, to let Liberals know what he thinks of them. It is to be feared that at all his excited railings careless or audacious people laugh, and receive his onslaughts in the spirit of the coalheaver who allowed his wife to thrash him, his idea being that it amused her and did not hurt him. At Penrith lately Mr. Bentinck has been jerking out sneers at the House of Commons, and suggesting that the one real reform that that assembly needs is the exclusion of politics from its consideration, doubtless in order that way may be made for long discussions on such subjects as the opening permanently of one of the park gates, or whether a contemplated public building should be Gothic or Palladian, in which case this honourable member would attain to that sort of leadership which seems to be the object of his ambition. He appears to think of the House with great contempt, and it is just possible that there may be a kind of mutuality in this respect between himself and the House. On the same occasion Mr. W. N. Hodgson, who is a sage, grave member, illustrated happily enough the omnivorous legislative appetite of the House, which is keen for every matter, and not only regulates the hours in which the people shall eat and drink, as well as numerous other minute things relating to the welfare of mankind, but takes under its guardianship sea-birds and land-birds, and is specially careful of the interests of cock-robins, tom-tits, and owls.

At the last general election a soidisant man of the people, who had been borne on the full tide of popular favour into the representation of Lambeth, somehow found it convenient to curb his Parliamentary ambition, and to sink from the "high topgallant" of a metropolitan member to the membership for the quiet borough of Frome. If anyone cared to inquire why this borough was selected for the place of refuge of Mr. Thomas Hughes probably no particular answer would have been obtained. What is of import in regard to his membership is that his representative refuge has become untenable by him, and whereas he found it advisable not to reappear before the electors of Lambeth, now when he has presented himself to those of Frome, he has been unequivocally hooted down, and so dealt with as to have practically got his dismissal. It would seem, therefore, that this honourable gentleman is not past finding out. There was something pathetic in the manner in which Mr. Henley spoke, at the opening of the extra-Parliamentary circuit of the members for Oxfordshire the other day, of the physical effects of the work of the Session. No man has a better right to speak on that subject than he, for no one—not even the Prime Minister or the Home Secretary—probably sat so many generally and so many consecutive hours in his place last Session as Mr. Henley himself. It was no uncommon thing to find him intervening with sage advice in some disputed controversy which was raging between two and three o'clock in the morning; and from half-past four in the afternoon till nearly the adjournment, during the period from February to the first week in August, was the veteran legislator to be seen patiently sitting in that special seat which he has acquired by prescription. Many people wondered how he could bear, coincident with the retention of his senses, all the bald, disjointed talk that was perpetually babbling about him; but there is a suspicion that his power of endurance may have been assisted by the circumstance that he is a little slow of hearing, while it was obvious that, like Lord Palmerston and other long sitters in the House, he has acquired the faculty of taking a good deal of his natural rest in his place in Parliament. He was as much as ever accepted as an oracle last Session, and certainly he was more than ever oracular in his deliverances, speaking of them in a certain sense. He has forborne to attend the second of these tripartite meetings at which the members for this "unicorn" county are accustomed to assist, and so more space and verge has been left to Colonel North to bustle in, and he has availed himself handsomely of the opportunity. Note may be taken of the appearance at these meetings of Mr. W. C. Cartwright, the Liberal member for the county, in order that reference may be made to a sort of position he has acquired in the House. Having been born in the odour of diplomacy (his father was an eminent diplomatic Minister of England), he would seem to have imbibed the spirit of the art, or science, or system, or whatever it is rightly called, even if he has not been practically active therein, and so he has been accepted as an authority on foreign affairs, on which subject he principally speaks; and this year he delivered a long, and to the initiated obviously a very sage, lecture on some question connected with that which has been sneeringly designated as elegant and gentlemanly spydom.

No one who is acquainted with his Parliamentary utterances conceives other of Sir Wilfrid Lawson than that he is a very able as well as a very witty man. In truth, the tact and good-humour with which he manages his liquor-law craze would alone prove his ability; but there are times, and notably there was one last Session, when he speaks with a seriousness, impressiveness, and weightiness which are noticeable. In a speech which he has lately been delivering in his own district he exhibited some of these qualities, while he spiced his remarks with some of that raciness which is a particular faculty with him. The two Liberal members for Manchester have been haranguing their constituents. Without intending to be the least offensive, we venture to say that Sir Thomas Bazley seems to be gradually getting into a state of Parliamentary fossilisation; at least, during all last Session he sat so long, so still, so motionless that one might have thought that he was that statue of himself which will inevitably be erected to him one day in Manchester. If, however, his hour of activity has passed, he still does credit to his constituents by the aspect of dignified respectability and benevolence which pervades him; and, as ever, he retains the esteem, and almost reverence, of the House. As to Mr. Jacob Bright, as ever, he wanders about wan and woe-begone, as if struggling with some inward sorrow, which may at any moment give itself vent in a flood of tears. Sadness and hopelessness characterise all his speeches, notwithstanding a sort of feeble passionateness which now and again he puts into them. On one occasion Mr. Gladstone, probably melted by the half pathos of his voice and manner, ventured on the assertion of such an incongruity as to liken Mr. Jacob Bright's style and manner to those of his brother John. If such a wild figure is permissible, we should say that if you can imagine one of Mr. John Bright's speeches after his matter, voice, manner, and language had gone down Niagara, then a likeness to those of Mr. Jacob might possibly be discovered. As the question of woman's franchise, of which he is prime advocate, rather retrograded than advanced last Session, his melancholy aspect was more appropriate than ever.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN'S REASONS FOR DISSENTING FROM THE AWARD.

The *London Gazette* contains, in a supplement of upwards of 320 closely-printed pages, the long-expected judgment of the Lord Chief Justice on the Alabama Claims, together with the reasons given by the other arbitrators when they differed from the majority. But Sir Alexander Cockburn's judgment is by far the longest as well as the most important of them all. At great length and with much elaboration, he lays down the principles of international law as expounded by the first authorities, then refers to the conduct of the Americans themselves in maritime matters, and enters into an exhaustive review of all the facts of the case.

Sir Alexander Cockburn prepares the way for a consideration of the various charges made against the Government of his country by examining the doctrines current as to the obligations of neutrals at the time of the escape of the Alabama and her consorts. He has set himself to work out the whole question of neutral commerce to its fullest extent, and he shows that by the general law of nations the sale of a ship of war, though intended for the use of a belligerent, is not, when merely a commercial transaction, a breach of neutrality. In this the early part of his judgment he has collected and compared the opinions of every jurist of note, and comes to the conclusion that "the rules laid down in the Treaty of Washington are not such as international law would have prescribed at the time these claims arose."

The rules of the Treaty of Washington, however, being laid down for the guidance of the Court, Sir Alexander Cockburn proceeds to apply them. The diligence which a Government may be required to exercise has regard to the state of its municipal law, the means possessed by it to prevent infractions of its neutrality, and the diligence to be used in the application of such means to the end desired. A neutral Government is answerable for the state of its municipal law regarding offences against neutrality. But the question of the means which should by law be placed at the disposal of the Government is more difficult. No Government can reasonably be asked to depart from a system of procedure which is in harmony with its institutions, nor from its established system of working. Nor, if it is the habit of a Government, in order to secure the legality of its action, to take advice of its lawyers, and in doing so time is lost, is such delay to be charged against it, although advantage has been taken of it to the prejudice of a belligerent.

In considering whether a Government has exercised due diligence, Sir Alexander Cockburn maintains that no Government intending faithfully to discharge its duty is to be held responsible for an error of judgment, nor for declining to seize a vessel when legal evidence to justify a seizure cannot be obtained, nor for a miscarriage of law before a tribunal, nor for errors of judgment on the part of its subordinate officers, especially when those officers are at a great distance and not acting under its immediate orders. "A Government cannot be taken to guarantee the event." Sir Alexander shows that the British neutrality laws were sufficient for all practical purposes prior to the late war, being substantially the same as those of the United States. Neither does the British arbitrator shrink from comparing the conduct of the Government during the late war in respect of neutrality with that pursued by the United States as attested by authentic history.

A large, though perhaps not undue, portion of Sir Alexander Cockburn's paper is occupied with a refutation of the accusations of unfriendly feeling and partiality brought against our own Government in the American case. Then follows a rapid review of the action of the British Government while Confederate agents were endeavouring to obtain ships from this country. The fact that "during the whole course of the Civil War two ships only were built in Great Britain for, and actually employed in, the service of the Confederates," while four, intended to be so built, were arrested; and that only four merchant-ships, and those not adapted for warlike purposes, were obtained from England and converted into war-ships by having guns put on board out of the jurisdiction of the British Government, is set forth as a complete refutation of the pretence that England was "the navy-yard of the Confederate States."

Sir Alexander Cockburn then deals with the case of the separate ships. His examination of that of the Florida leads him to the conviction that the British Government had not sufficient evidence, nor anything like sufficient evidence, to warrant the detention of that ship. The counsel for the United States can now show facts which would have justified her seizure, but at the time such facts were not forthcoming. Sir Alexander is of opinion that the Florida, then called the Oreto, ought to have been condemned at Nassau; but the Government of this country should not be held answerable for the error. In connection with this vessel, Sir Alexander Cockburn discusses the question whether the escaped cruisers ought to have been seized when they re-entered British ports; and he answers that the Government had no right to take such a step, and that even if it had, it was, in the case of the Florida, under no obligation to exercise it. The commissions of the Confederate vessels were valid; to deny this would be to make the recognition of belligerency unmeaning.

With respect to the Alabama, Sir Alexander Cockburn blames the representatives of the Government at Liverpool for not making due and timely inquiry of Messrs. Laird as to the destination of the ship. He particularly regrets the tenacity with which Mr. O'Dowd, the Solicitor to the Customs, adhered to his opinion respecting the insufficiency of evidence, and says that it is impossible to affirm that there was not an absence of "due diligence" on the part of the British authorities. It was the duty of the collector of customs at Liverpool as early as July 22, and afterwards that of the Commissioners of Customs, to detain this vessel. The case was too clear to have depended upon the opinion of the law officers. The omission to seize the vessel was a mistake, and such a mistake as to carry legal responsibility for its consequences. After the vessel had left Liverpool, she might still have been stopped in Moelfra Bay had orders been sent down from London with sufficient promptitude; and here, again, there was a want of due diligence.

With regard to the Shenandoah, as to which the tribunal found that there was a want of due diligence in allowing her commander to augment his crew, Sir Alexander Cockburn holds that a Government sincerely anxious to do its duty is not to be held responsible in damages because a number of men anxious to ship on board a belligerent vessel are able to elude the vigilance of the police.

These three ships—the Florida, Alabama, and Shenandoah—are those in respect of which the tribunal found the British Government liable.

Having shown at large why he cannot concur in the judgment of his colleagues, Sir Alexander Cockburn proceeds to the question of damages. He approves the payment of a lump sum, but strongly repels the claim for interest, as uncalled for and unjust.

On a review of the whole case, Sir Alexander remarks:—"The result is that, while I differ from the grounds on which the decision of the Tribunal in the case of the Alabama is founded, nevertheless, owing to the special circumstances to which I have hereinbefore called attention, I concur in holding Great Britain liable in respect of that ship. With respect to the Florida, on the best judgment I can form upon a review of all the facts, the charge of want of due diligence is not made out. I cannot concur in thinking that anything was left undone by the Government of her Majesty which could be reasonably expected of them, or the omission of which can justly subject them to the charge of want of due diligence and care. I cannot agree that the law of Great Britain should have been changed because of the breaking out of the civil war. First, because the existing law was adequate to all that could reasonably be expected; secondly, because, at all events, there was at the time no reason for believing it other than sufficient; lastly, because, even if the law might have been improved and the hands of the Executive strengthened with advantage, the United States could have no possible right to expect any amendment of the British law so long as their own remained unaltered. As to the Shenandoah, I cannot express too strongly my dissent from the decision of the majority. Not concurring in the decision as to the Florida and Shenandoah, I cannot, of course, concur in awarding the sum which is to be paid on account of the damage done by them. Even if this were otherwise, I should still hold the amount awarded greater than it should have been. Lastly, under the very special circumstances out of which these claims have arisen, it appears to me that the allowance of interest was uncalled for and unjust. But while the award of the tribunal appears to me to be open to these exceptions, I trust that, by the British people, it will be accepted with the submission and respect which is due to the decision of a tribunal by whose award it has freely consented to abide. The United States, on the other hand, having had the claims of their citizens for losses sustained considerably weighed, and compensation awarded in respect of them, will see, I trust, in the consent of Great Britain to submit these claims to peaceful arbitration, an honest desire to atone for any past errors or omissions which an impartial judgment might find to have existed, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed; so that, in the time to come, no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations."

MUSIO.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our notice of the closing performances was necessarily left for this week's publication.

The concert of Wednesday evening opened with Haydn's symphony in E minor—one of the earlier works of the great master, in which his genius and power are largely indicated, although in a more limited degree than in his last "twelve grand symphonies written for the London concerts of J. P. Salomon. The chief novelty at this concert was a new scena, entitled "Rhineland"—for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra—composed by Dr. E. Bunnett, a local professor. The solo portion was to have been sung by Mdle. Titiens, but the indisposition which several times interfered with her performances at Norwich prevented the fulfilment of this intention, and it was very cleverly rendered by Madame Florence Lancia, who in this instance, and in other such cases of emergency, came to the rescue with valuable efficiency and untiring zeal. The scena referred to evidences inexperience in composition of the higher order, and want of knowledge and practice in the art of combining orchestral and choral effects. Instead of an imaginative illustration of the legend which supposes Charlemagne to revisit annually the vines which he is said to have planted on the banks of the Rhine, Dr. Bunnett has produced a meaningless piece of prelude, such as might be poured forth on the organ with little thought or skill. Another novelty, of smaller pretensions, and therefore less amenable to criticism, was a duettino, "Dunque mio bene"—a smoothly-written little piece in the conventional Italian style, which received its full effect from the singing of Madame Lancia and Mr. Cummings. A quasi-novelty at this concert was a portion—the andante and final rondo—of Sir J. Benedict's pianoforte concerto, an admirably-written work, of which we spoke on the occasion of its first performance by Madame Arabella Goddard at the Crystal Palace, in 1867, and subsequently. It was played at Norwich with much effect by Mr. Kingston Rudd, whose touch is sure and elastic, his execution neat, and his phrasing judicious. The other items of the concert were of a miscellaneous and familiar nature, and included vocal pieces by Mdle. Emma Albani, whose several performances at this festival have rendered her a favourite with the Norwich public.

On Thursday week, the last day but one of the festival, Sir Julius Benedict's oratorio, "St. Peter," was given, for the first time in Norwich. The great success of the composer's "Legend of St. Cecilia," written for and produced at the Norwich Festival of 1869, led to a commission for a sacred work of the grandest proportions for the Birmingham Festival of 1870; at which, accordingly, "St. Peter" was produced. Its enthusiastic reception there, and afterwards in London, its merits and characteristics, were fully commented on by us on the occasions referred to. Notwithstanding these previous hearings, the oratorio had much of the interest of novelty in the performance of Thursday week, since it was then first heard at Norwich, with whose festivals its composer has now been associated for thirty years, that now recorded having been the tenth at which Sir J. Benedict has presided as conductor. "St. Peter" has been revised, and in some instances curtailed, with great advantage to the general effect. This is particularly noticeable in the fine opening chorus, "They that go down to the sea," which formerly had an effect of redundancy that is now removed. Among the many masterly choral pieces in the work those that produced the most effect were that just specified, "The Lord be a lamp," "The deep uttereth His voice," "Praise ye the Lord," and several of the choruses of the second part, assigned to Jews, disciples, servants, &c. The indisposition of Mdle. Titiens caused the soprano solos to be divided between her and Madame Lancia. The former, notwithstanding her illness, took the leading voice in the quartet "O come let us sing," and sang the important air, "I mourn as a dove"—and both these had to be repeated. Again Madame Lancia proved her value and good-will by her clever delivery (after the briefest notice) of the difficult aria "Gird up thy loins" (encored) and "The Lord hath His way." The contralto solos were sung by Madame Patey, with her well-known expressive power, the air "O thou afflicted" having been encored. The solo tenor music, which was to have been sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, was divided between Mr. Cummings and Mr. Lloyd; and that for Peter was (as originally) sung by Mr. Santley—the air "O house of Jacob," by the first; "The Lord is pitiful," by the second; "How great, O Lord," and "O that my head," by the last-named artist, having been among the most effective of their solos. The overture, illus-

trative of "Evening by the Sea of Galilee," the picturesque orchestral interlude entitled "Evening Prayer and the Rising of the Storm," and the incidental martial movements were finely played by the band; and the work altogether produced as strong an impression at Norwich as at its previous performances elsewhere. Before its commencement and at its termination a special tribute of applause was rendered to the composer. "St. Peter" was preceded by Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" and the air from his "Theodora," "Angels ever bright and fair," sung by Mdle. Albani, who had to repeat it.

Thursday morning's performance was followed by the last miscellaneous evening concert, at which three novelties were produced, both composed expressly for the occasion. At the end of the first part two movements (the first allegro and the scherzo) of a new symphony by Sir J. Benedict were performed. The former (in G minor) is full of passionate impulse, with occasional alternations of calmer feeling; and these characteristics are well and strongly contrasted by the bright vivacity and airy grace of the following scherzo (in E flat, with trio in B five sharps). The fluent fancy and the skilful and varied instrumentation of this division of the symphony were heard with universal pleasure, and it had to be repeated. We hope soon to be able to record the repetition in London of these two movements, together with the added portions requisite to form the entire symphony. The other orchestral novelty at the concert of Thursday week was an overture entitled "Endymion," by Mr. King Hall—a clever piece of student-work, but neither fulfilling its implied suggestiveness nor justifying its performance at a great festival. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new song, "Guinevere," has much grace and beauty of character, but—notwithstanding that it was sung by Mdle. Titiens, with the composer at the piano—it lost somewhat of its full effect from the absence of the intended orchestral accompaniments. Among the remaining miscellaneous items of the concert the fine singing of Madame Trebelli-Bettini and the renewed success of Mdle. Albani were conspicuous features.

Of Friday's closing performance of "The Messiah," it will suffice to say that the chorus-singing was admirable throughout, and the solos were distributed between Mdle. Titiens, Madame Florence Lancia (who again came suddenly into requisition), Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. J. G. Patey.

The proceedings of the week terminated on Friday night, as heretofore, with a dress ball.

The pecuniary results of the festival are understood to have been favourable.

The first of the three grand concerts announced for this week at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Monday afternoon, when a miscellaneous selection of music, chiefly operatic, was performed by some of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera and the orchestra thereof, and five military bands. The vocalists were Mdles. Titiens and Ilma di Murska, Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Campanini and Foli. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted. The specialty of the programme was a new waltz, entitled "Galatea," composed by the Duke of Edinburgh, and performed by the united bands. This vivacious piece pleased so greatly that it had to be repeated, the Royal composer having bowed from his box in recognition of the applause. For Wednesday evening the "Messiah" was announced, with a band and chorus of 700 performers; and yesterday (Friday) evening another grand miscellaneous concert, including most of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera, was to take place.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Of all the poems of Sir Walter Scott "The Lady of the Lake" is probably the most charming, if not the best. As an example of the ballad-epos it is unrivalled. Its persons, with all their barbarism, are semi-heroic. The characters of the gallant monarch and the generous chieftain are well contrasted; and the romantic adventures are skilfully contrived for their exhibition. A better specimen of the powers of octosyllabic verse was never written. Rich in description, animated in action, beautiful in sentiment, the poem became deservedly popular, and remains one of the most frequently read and quoted of its author's works. It has, indeed, been already dramatised as opera and burlesque; but never so carefully and picturesquely interpreted as by Mr. Halliday, in his spectacular version produced at Old Drury on Saturday. Mr. Beverly's scenery has been put into requisition; and never was there a more beautiful panorama than he has painted of the district in the neighbourhood of Loch Katrine. The first act of the drama sufficiently symbolises the first canto of the poem, and represents a scene in the Trochs, with such references to the hunt as bring to mind the incident of the exhausted horse and the escape of the deer. We are introduced both to Roderick Dhu (Mr. H. Sinclair) and to the Knight of Snowdon (Mr. James Fernandez), the former represented in a manner manly and forcible, the latter with a degree of eccentricity which befits rather the errant knight than the courteous monarch. That the actor's conception is a natural one we confess, but it should be more carefully contained within artistic limits than he has attempted to observe. Welcome was the appearance of the Lady Ellen (Miss Maria B. Jones), who so generously receives the stranger into her boat. Seated there, the panorama of the shores of Loch Katrine indicates their progress, and brings the act to a triumphant close. Mr. Beverly was summoned to the fore to receive the congratulations of a delighted audience.

The second act shows the outlaw's retreat in Ellen's isle. The knight and the lady enter, the ominous sword falls from the wall, and other signs of fatality, predicted by Allan Bane (Mr. Milton), occur; nevertheless, the knight is treated with great hospitality, feasted and sung to sleep, and on his withdrawal into another chamber the domestic differences of the Douglas family are properly discussed, and the hopeless passion of Roderick Dhu for Ellen is dramatically represented. At length war is declared and the fiery cross sent forth. Evidently at such a crisis the knight is in peril, but Ellen proves his guardian angel, aids in his escape, and receives from him the ring, which, when needed, will secure her the favour of the gallant monarch of Scotland. The act concludes with a mystical and mysterious scene, built on the supposition of second sight with which Brian, the fiend-born monk and seer (Mr. E. Rosenthal), is supposed to be gifted. Mr. Halliday has here ingeniously improved upon a hint suggested by the poem in relation to this hermit Druid:—

Desperate he sought Benharrow's den,
And hid him from the haunts of men.
The deserts gave him visions wild,
Such as might suit the Spectre's child.
Where with black cliffs the torrents toil,
He watched the wheeling eddies boil,
Till, from their foam, his dazzled eyes
Beheld the river demon rise;
The mountain mist took form and limb
Of noontide hag or goblin grim;

The midnight wild came wild and dread,
Swelled with the voices of the dead;
Thus the lone seer, from mankind hurled,
Shaped forth a disembodied world.

Roderick Dhu is strongly impressed by these pretensions, and sleeps apart from his followers, in preparation for the solemn augury denominated the Taghairm. Near him the Wizard awaits his prophetic dream, wrapped in the skin of a newly-slain bull, amidst the mountains, where, as stated in the above extract, the scenery around him suggested supernatural objects. This spectacle, of Mr. Halliday's own invention, reflects much credit on his fancy, and makes certainly a gorgeous theatrical show. Consequent on the Incantation, the misty moon sheds its faint rays over masses of picturesque rock, which on the sudden become transformed into a host of witches and warlocks, disporting themselves in a wild and fierce sort of revelry, which continues until a group of goblins succeed, displaying their antics in a demon dance. Surmounting the group appears the Ban Shie, (Miss Russell), who sings her oracles to the spiritual beings who haunt the desolation of the hills, and utters the augury, of which the Wizard himself gave the following account to Roderick Dhu:—

Yes, witness every quaking limb,
My sunken pulse, mine eyeballs dim,
My soul with harrowing anguish torn—
This for my chieftain have I borne!
The shapes that sought my fearful couch
A human tongue may ne'er avouch;
No mortal man save he, who, bred
Between the living and the dead,
Is gifted beyond Nature's law,
Had e'er survived to say he saw.
At length the fateful answer came,
In characters of living flame!
Not spoke in word, nor blazed in scroll,
But borne and branded on my soul;
WHICH SPILLS THE FOREMOST POEMAN'S LIFE,
THAT PARTY CONQUERS IN THE STRIFE.

All this, we have said, is shown in the play, in spectacular vision, which brings down the curtain with immense applause. The Knight of Snowdon is destined to avenge the wrongs and death of a crazy maiden, one Blanche of Devon (Miss Kathleen Irwin) on Red Murdock, a henchman of Roderick's (Mr. Rignold), whom he kills, and thus directs the augury in favour of his party. The interview between the knight and the maniac proved rather tedious in the acting, and is an episode much better omitted, if allowed by the coherence of the action; and, at any rate, rather an inconvenience without compensation. However, FitzJames swears to avenge her murder, and imbrue the lock that he cuts from her hair in the best blood of Roderick Dhu. Ere long he meets him, and, not knowing him, accepts his guidance. And, true to his word, Roderick Dhu attends the Saxon to the ford of Coilantagie, where, as in the poem, he shows him Clan Alpine's warriors in ambush, and declares his own name and office. He disdains, however, to take advantage of the ambush; and, dismissing his men, addresses himself to single combat with the stranger. The fight was vigorously conducted by Messrs. Sinclair and Fernandez; but certain points in it were exaggerated and offensive. The knight makes the best of his way from the spot. The Clan Alpine warriors reappear, and bear away the body of their chief to the sound of the coronach.

The matter of the last act may be dismissed summarily. It simply consists of Ellen's visit to the guard-room, where she shows the ring, and is visited by the supposed knight, by whom she is conducted to Stirling Castle and Park; and thus she becomes witness of the pageant exhibited in honour of the King's victory over the rebels. The monarch mounts the throne, and in the act reveals to his fair suitor his royal identity. Not unsuccessfully she pleads for Douglas and Malcolm Graeme. And on this peaceful but glittering scene the curtain descends.

A more interesting spectacle has never been placed on the stage of the national theatre. It fully interprets the spirit of the famous poem of which it is an adaptation, and is most ingeniously constructed, so that each act attains a climax of pictorial effect. Fair scope is also afforded for acting, and much praise is due to all for the support given to the various rôles, most of which were signally effective. In a word, the result must be recorded as a complete triumph.

QUEEN'S.

On Monday "The Lady of Lyons" was performed, Miss Neilson supporting the character of Pauline. Her performance was altogether a fine one, and commanded, justly, the unanimous applause of the house.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS.

The visit of Prince Arthur to Leeds, on Thursday and Friday week, for the ceremonies of opening Roundhay Park and laying the first stone of the new Exchange, has afforded high gratification to the townspeople. It was favoured with bright and pleasant weather, and every other desirable circumstance. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Earl of Harewood, at Harewood House, eight miles from the town, where he arrived by the Great Northern Railway on the Wednesday evening. A party of the nobility and gentry, including Lord and Lady Chesham, Lord and Lady Folkestone, the Hon. Misses Cavendish, and some others connected with the family of his noble host, was gathered to meet him. Next day he came to Leeds in a carriage-and-four, with outriders, accompanied by the Earl of Harewood and by Major Elphinstone and Captain Pickard. An escort of honour was formed of the Yorkshire Hussars, commanded by Viscount Lascelles. The arrival of the Prince at the Townhall was greeted with cheers by the people assembled in front of that stately building, which was opened by the Queen and Prince Consort fourteen years ago. It is a lofty pile, in the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, surrounded by rows of columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a tower and cupola, 225 ft. high. A guard of honour, consisting of the local volunteers, stood at the entrance. The Mayor of Leeds, Alderman John Barran, met his Royal Highness at the bottom of the steps leading to the vestibule of the Victoria Hall. In that hall, which is a grand room, 162 ft. long by 72 ft. wide, about two thousand ladies and gentlemen awaited the Prince. The organ, played by Dr. Spark, greeted his approach with "God Save the Queen." The scarlet robes of the Aldermen, the violet gowns of the Town Councillors, and the gay colours of the ladies' dresses combined with the decorations of the hall to make a picturesque scene. When the Mayor introduced his Royal Highness there was an enthusiastic burst of welcome. Among the company present were Sir John Pakington, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster, the High Sheriff for the county of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Major-General Lysons (commanding the forces in the northern district), Colonel Nason (inspector of volunteers), Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. W. St. J. Wheelhouse, M.P., Lord Wenlock, Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. Lane Fox, Sir A. Fairbairn, Rev. Canon Woodford, Mr. C. S. Denison, M.P., the Recorder for Liverpool, and civic dignitaries of boroughs in the county.

The choir having sung the National Anthem, the Town-clerk, Mr. C. A. Carwood, read an address to his Royal Highness,

being a welcome to the loyal borough of Leeds. His Royal Highness, in reply, said he had heard with sincere satisfaction that the public institutions which were established in connection with the visit to Leeds of the Queen, as well as that of the Prince of Wales, had tended so much towards the prosperity and well-being of the people. He hoped this would be the case with the present undertaking, and that the magnificent park he was about to open would prove a source of pure enjoyment to the people at large as well as a means of health and happiness. While thanking the loyal burgesses of Leeds for their kindly feeling, he would not fail to let her Majesty know how hearty had been the welcome accorded to him. Loud cheers followed his Royal Highness's speech, while he called the Mayor to his side on the dais and entered into a conversation. An ode, written by Mr. Walter Maynard and set to music by Dr. Spark, was sung by Mr. Archibald Ramsden, of Leeds, the chorus being taken by the Madrigal and Motet Society. His Royal Highness then retired to the Mayor's official rooms while a procession to Roundhay Park was formed. This procession was led by the Oddfellows and other benefit societies with their regalia and parti-coloured badges. Then came a military escort and the borough officials, followed by the members of Parliament, the justices, the Bishop, the Lord Mayor of York and other Mayors, the Envoy from the King of Burmah, and the members of the Corporation, the High Sheriff, and the Mayor. A troop of Yeomanry Cavalry immediately preceded the Royal carriage, and when his Royal Highness appeared in sight there was an outburst of long and vehement cheering. Along the first part of the route, through the town, there was a splendid display of decorations, banners floating from window casements and balconies in gorgeous profusion. The new Piece Hall was hung with colours. Every street that abutted on the road through which the procession passed was blockaded by a dense crowd of spectators. Boar-lane presented a fine spectacle: lines of artificial flowers and pendent lamps were suspended on each side of the street. Turning to the left, Briggate, though last to begin the work of decoration, was certainly the first in effect. Here, at intervals of from ten to fifteen yards, were lines of roses spanning the street, and the effect was heightened by the countless devices suspended there. Mottoes and inscriptions were in great variety. "God Bless the Prince!" "Long Live the Queen!" "Well done, Barran!" were inscribed there to attest the loyalty of the people and the satisfaction generally felt in the object of the day's ceremony. The three triumphal arches at the entrance to Roundhay and Chapeltown Roads had a very pleasing effect, which was much enhanced by the peep obtained through one of them at St. Clement's Church in the distance, with its union-jack streaming from its steeple. The route from the arches to the park is of a pastoral character.

The procession arrived at the park about two o'clock, when a Royal salute was fired. The place erected for the opening ceremony was a large wooden structure, capable of seating about 500 persons, which was filled to overflowing; and when the Prince and suite, accompanied by the Mayor and other distinguished persons, proceeded down the avenue and ascended the platform, a ringing cheer from more than a hundred thousand voices greeted the Royal presence. When quiet had been obtained, the Bishop of Ripon offered up a prayer, after which the Mayor addressed his Royal Highness, and stated the manner in which Roundhay Park had been acquired for the public enjoyment, inviting the Prince to open it. Prince Arthur again expressed his hopes that it would benefit the health of the people and afford them a great deal of pleasure. He then declared the park open, after which he entered a marquee and partook of a luncheon provided by the Mayor for a select company of two hundred.

In the evening a grand ball was given by the Mayor and Mayoress at the Townhall. Prince Arthur was there, and led off the ball by dancing with Miss Barran, the Mayor's daughter. The streets of the town were illuminated.

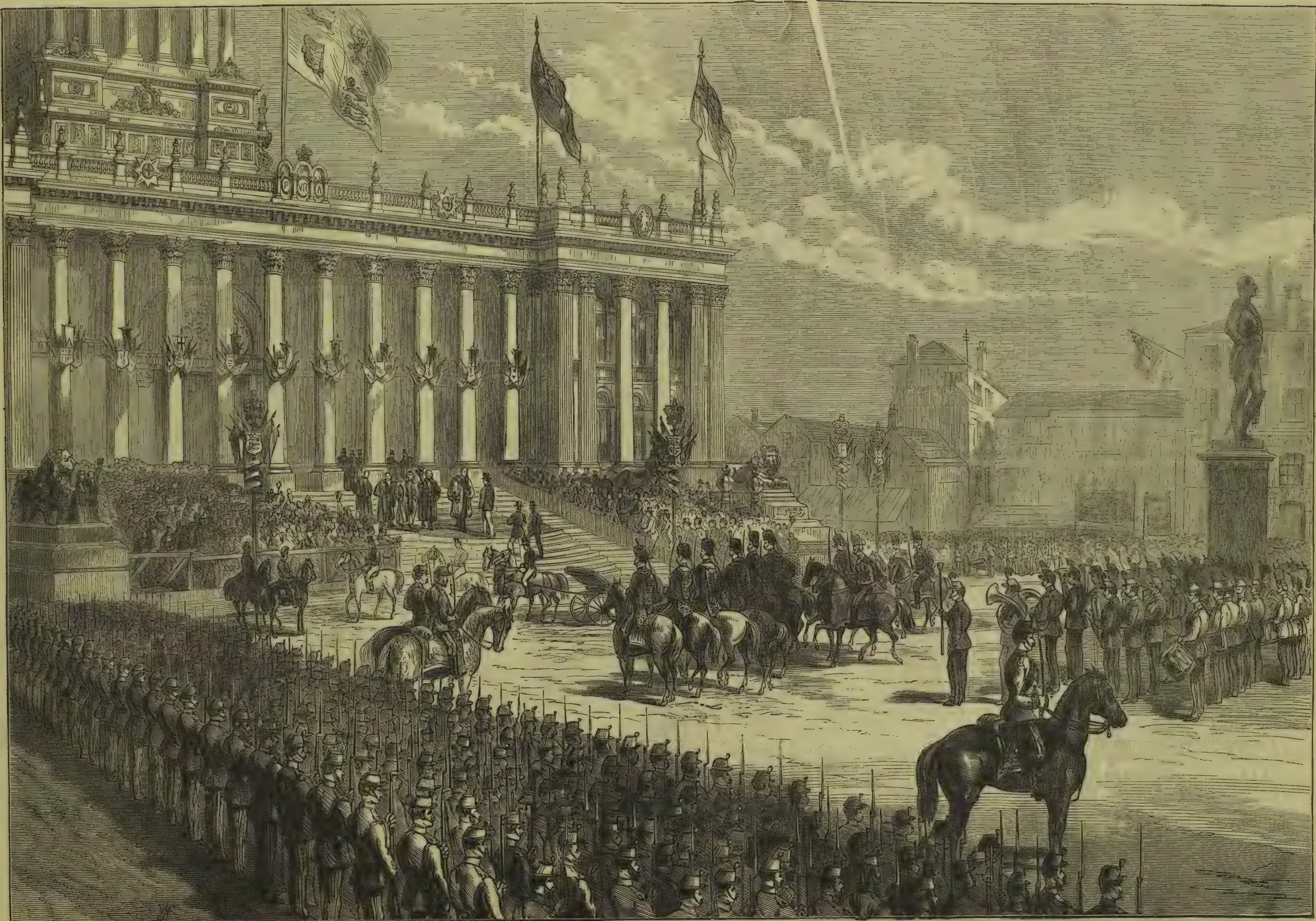
The foundation-stone of the new Leeds Exchange was laid by his Royal Highness on Friday week. He arrived from Harewood House at noon, with the Earl of Harewood, Lord Folkestone, and Sir Howard Elphinstone. On the inclosed site of the projected building was a platform, where the directors of the Leeds Exchange Company—Mr. C. Nussey, chairman, Mr. J. Hirst, vice-chairman, and others—stood ready to meet the Prince, with a company of spectators, among whom were the Burmese Ambassadors, in European dress. A chair of state, decorated in blue and gold, was placed for his Royal Highness. Mr. Nussey read an address, in which the manufacturing and commercial industries of Leeds were briefly described, and the progress of the town, within the present century, from a population of 54,000 to more than a quarter of a million. It was further explained that, since the Commercial Buildings had lately been taken down, where the merchants and manufacturers used to find a place of resort, the proposed Exchange was to be erected for that purpose, adjacent to the site of the ancient Castle (near Boar-lane: no trace of the Castle is left). Prince Arthur replied to the directors' address, complimenting the town upon its thriving trade and wealth, as well as its charitable and useful institutions. He then took from Mr. Nussey the ornamental silver-gilt trowel and ivory mallet, with which he performed the customary rites of architectural benediction, and the stone was declared to be well and truly laid. The Mayor of Leeds said a few words upon this occasion, commending the establishment of the new Exchange, and remarking that the town was happy in possessing a variety of trades, besides the woollen manufacture, so that it was not exposed to the disastrous experiences that might befall an industrial community which depended upon one kind of production.

The portrait of Alderman Barran, the public-spirited Mayor, which has been engraved for this Number of our Journal, is copied from a photograph taken a fortnight ago by Mr. C. H. Braithwaite, of Briggate, Leeds.

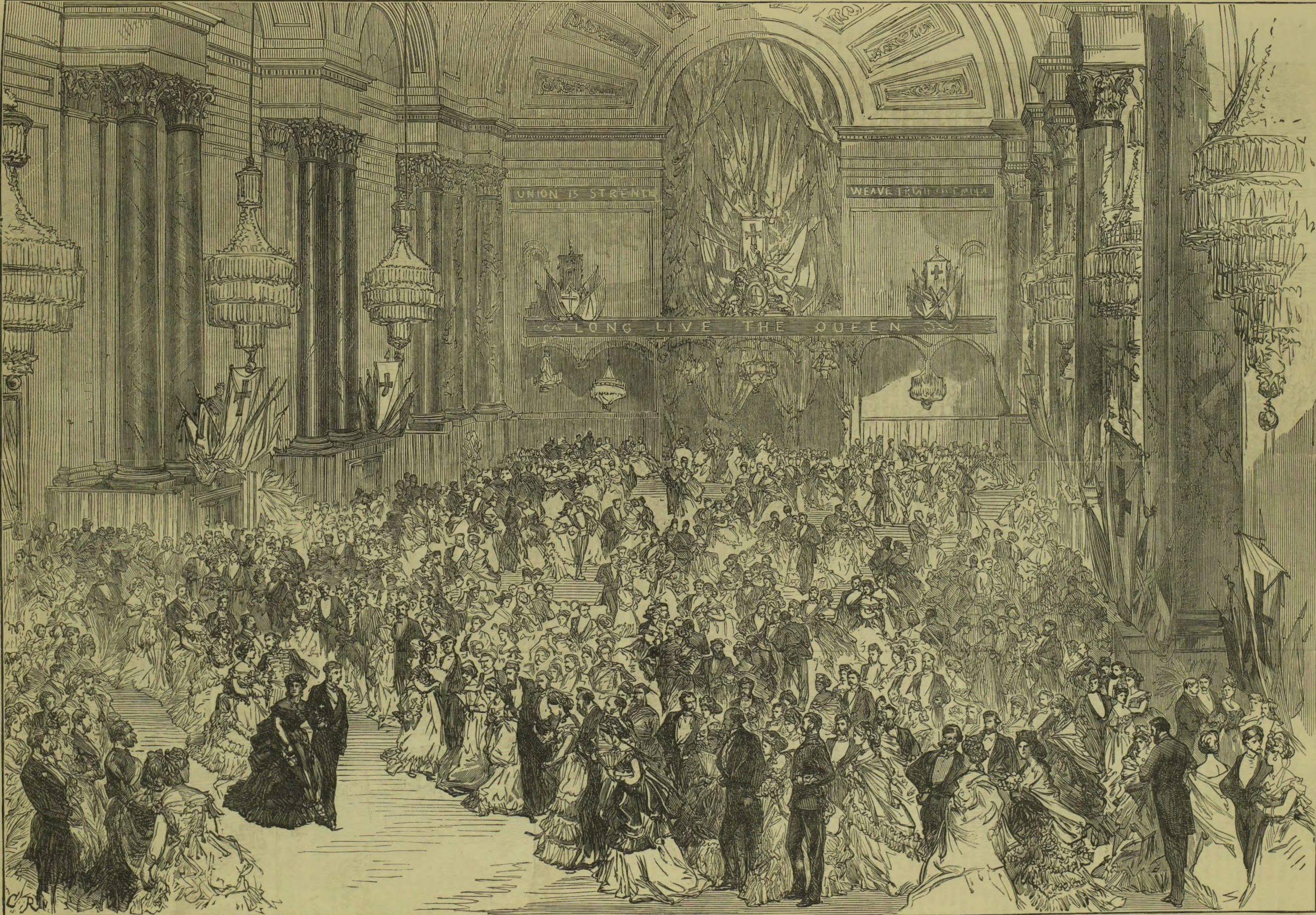
The Marine Society has received £1000 for the Warspite training-ship from "W. T. S."

The Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture has passed a resolution advocating the closing of all fairs and markets in Lincolnshire for six weeks on account of the rinderpest.

On the subject of Government patronage, Mr. McCombie, M.P. for West Aberdeenshire, is reported as having made the following avowal:—"Many people think that a member of Parliament can obtain any situation for his friends which he chooses to apply for. I have had the pleasure of obtaining situations for some of my friends in West Aberdeenshire, but in some cases I have failed; but I trust no one will attribute my failure to any unwillingness on my part to oblige my constituents. When I say that there are over 350 Liberal members in the House of Commons, all of them striving to obtain situations for friends, and that a hundred of them may be applying for one situation, you will understand how difficult a task the Government have to perform in the distribution of their patronage. I have no reason to complain, for I have had a very fair share of the patronage of the Government."



PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT THE TOWNHALL.



PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS: THE BALL AT THE TOWNHALL.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

A good brother and sister, and a wicked brother and sister; a sweet, pretty, gentle victim; a faithful, but far from truthful, German nurse, with a contempt for all English persons and things; a horse called Goldfinch, and a Skye-terrier, are the most prominent characters in *The Woman with a Secret*, by Alice King (Hurst and Blackett). Which is the woman with a secret it would not be easy, even if it were quite fair, to say; for, ere the first volume is ended, or even much more than half finished, three women, to say nothing of one man, appear to be or to have been (for death is speedily introduced) acquainted with the secret. Perhaps the title alludes to the woman who, though ignorant of the secret until the middle of the second volume is passed, is most affected by it. However, let it not be supposed that the reader's curiosity is so soon gratified; things are cleverly kept dark, and only cleared up in due course. The horse, Goldfinch, is employed for showing to the greatest advantage the good sister's figure, equestrian prowess, and disregard of conventionality, and for enabling her to appear triumphantly in a rather amusing scene in which she disconcerts her stepmother, a she-dragon with a talent for writing and a pertinacity for distributing her own tracts and with a soul not above sowing seed which may produce poisonous fruit. The Skye-terrier is, of course, used for the purpose of filling up gaps and assisting to make a pleasant or striking group; and he also fulfils his natural function of pointing a moral and adorning a tale. The wicked sister is, perhaps, the portrait on which most pains have been bestowed. She reminds one a little of the passionate Fenella, familiar to readers of Sir Walter Scott's novels; but she is Fenella demonified. She is not only a dwarf, but she is really deformed both in body and in mind. She loves her brother, but she hates everybody else with a hatred proportionate to the degree in which nature or fortune has made other people physically, mentally, morally, or socially superior to herself. With such promising material a sufficiently interesting fabric has been constructed. The enigma is well sustained, even if it do not turn out to be anything very tremendous after all; and the story is told in a brisk, lively, attractive style. Where there is an evident attempt to be funny the success is problematical; but there is latent humour of a dry and very agreeable kind in the simple but truthful and effective sketch of the papistical old nurse, who may be described in the famous words of Horace as "splendide mendax, or a 'glorious liar.'"

Something to tickle the midriff and something to freeze the marrow may be found in *A Woman's Vengeance*, by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd" (Richard Bentley and Son). The very title, when one calls to mind the story of Clytemnestra and other injured and pitiless women, is enough to make the hair stand up straight on one's head; but apprehension on the part of nervous and sensitive readers may be at once removed by the tranquillising statement that "revenge, revenge, revenge!" such as it is, is obtained without any bloodshed, and even without a single cup of poison, cold or warm. On the other hand, let not the pious Christian think to smell a tame rat, and to discern beneath an awful title the quiet irony of a writer who means to inculcate divine doctrines by offering an impressive picture of the injured "party" heaping coals of fire (at their present exorbitant price, too) upon the enemy's head. No; there is no deception, as charlatans say; no unfair advantage is taken of worldly-minded readers. The vengeance is inhuman, perhaps, and one would be inclined to say unnatural; but it is as strictly honest and unchristian as the most ingenious and unsophisticated reader can desire. Faint hearts, however, distrustful of a tale which seems to threaten a dismal conclusion, may be at once reassured; tears are wiped away from sympathetic eyes, and smiles come playing about sympathetic lips, at the end of the third volume. Of course, ultimate happiness is brought about after the usual fashion of novelists, if not of the world. Two victims, deserving of a better fate, are sacrificed; a beautiful young woman, whose deep love was most unjustifiably trifled with by a gambling idiot who appears to have behaved nobly once in his life but to have been, on the whole, little better than a common fortune-hunter, is somewhat spitefully dealt with by the author and brought down to a premature grave; and an excellent man, whose chief, if not sole, offence was gawkiness, is left, in "a silk waistcoat without buttons" and the orthodox white tie of the clergy, out in the bitter cold of unmerited celibacy. The real hero, if there be anything in a name, is one Jack Adair, who, though he is in a certain sense only a secondary character, displays in a supernatural degree the qualities of a pipe-smoker, a faithful friend, a "cool hand," a detector of cheaters, a straightforward lover, a tower of strength, and a detractor of aristocracy; and to a certain extent, without a suspicion of imitation, calls to mind our old friend George Warrington. There is, as there always is in the author's novels, a ripple of humour throughout the whole course of the story; and there is, as there nearly always is in the author's novels, an occasional bit of passion torn to tatters—a melodramatic attitude suggestive of Crummles, a mode of address unknown off the stage, a tendency to take that one step which leads from the sublime to its opposite. The scene of scenes is as follows:—A young wife, who has married a supposed widower and who is about to become a mother, is lying one stormy night alone, half-unnerved by blustering winds and things in general, in a room of a house reputed to be haunted. Her husband is far away, and the dressing-room which he would have occupied is divided from her own by a mere partition not reaching quite up to the ceiling. The winds have ceased to do more than moan and mutter, but the sea is roaring, and there is in the dressing-room a sound as of rats or of chairs scraping on the floor, and, as it seems, a rustling of garments, just as the young wife rises from her bed to look out of the window, let in the light of the moon which is now shining, and extinguish the unnecessary candles; mechanically she turns her eyes towards the partition, and "on the top of it, with the light cast full upon every feature, was a woman's face." Now, that woman ought properly to have been lying at that time of night in her grave in another part of the country, instead of annoying the young lady who had stepped into her shoes; so that the latter naturally gave "one wild cry," and then "fell heavily upon the floor." The author is, as ever, lively, witty, fluent, agreeable, and great in description. Some originality he always displays; and if on this occasion he appear to be less original than in his wont, and to have woven a fabric of less substantial texture, the appearance may be due to some blemish in the eyes that see.

A fair, readable, business-like, well-ending love-story of the good old-fashioned sort is *Sons of Dives* (Samuel Tinsley). The two volumes bear no author's name; but that does not interfere with the interest of them. They contain little or nothing in the way of deep and original thought or incident to make people ponder and wonder and argue with themselves; but, if they be read in a proper spirit and at a moderate pace, they will probably be found to act upon a great many persons as a tonic which is not by any means unpleasant in the taking, and which has a brief indeed, but a decidedly exhilarating

effect. The pervading tone is military. The person whose parentage is darkly alluded to in the title has a name which does not rhyme to St. Ives, but is a dissyllable very often found in juxtaposition with a trisyllable, Lazarus, the name of the father of all beggars. Consequently, as the author observes, we are not introduced to scenes, too familiar, alas! in real life, of want, misery, and starvation. There is, certainly, in the novel a picture of an elderly gentleman constrained by the pangs of hunger to eat the very candle by the light of which he was writing his diary, and so stop his journal in the middle; but then he was murdered, having been intentionally locked up "in his own cellar in the midst of his own riches," as might happen to the most respectable son of Dives. The main personages are four, and the cardinal points of the story are two. The personages are Beauty the First and Beauty the Second, a captain of hussars and a trooper in the same regiment; and the points are when Beauty the First, having been run away with in the park by an unmanageable horse, is saved by the trooper's devotion, and when the nobly-born captain, corroborating the somewhat profane parody which asserts that "in Jewry is the Lord known," goes down into the "far east" of London to borrow money, and, "more amazed than if seven men had set upon him," sees in the very money-lender's den Beauty the Second, who is even lovelier than Beauty the First. There are, of course, complications; and they are of such a character that nothing short of the magnificent but unwarlike charge at Balaklava, followed by confidential communications imparted to and by Miss Florence Nightingale and one or more of her sisterhood, can extricate matters. Ultimately, however, the trooper and the noble Lord, who had been his captain, actually become brothers-in-law, each marrying, moreover, the lady of his choice. The colonel of the regiment, too, had upon a memorable occasion received a sprig of myrtle, together with a little bow of red ribbon; and everybody knows what consequences may be expected. He leads a bride to the altar, and hands over the command of his hussars to her; and so the novel ends with a peal of wedding bells and a cooing of turtle-doves.

A great deal of information touching "the Grails of Grailstone," who "were a rare old family," and probably of mythical origin, may be found in a single volume entitled *Love and Law; or, The Two L's*, by A. Maciavish (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin). Once more a captain of hussars figures in a story of fiction; but this time he has but sorry fare. He falls in love with consumptive Marion Grail, marries her, loses her by an early death, dies soon himself, and leaves a little boy, the hero of the story. The hero is somewhat scurvily treated. He is cheated of his inheritance, and he loves in vain. His fate, so far as his worldly circumstances are concerned, hinges upon a legal instrument involving the peculiarities of the law of mortmain; and that being the case, it is consolatory to know that the author is a barrister, not, to judge from his remarks, briefless; so that he, probably, knows what he is writing about. The hero, at the last, behaves in a very noble and disinterested manner; and, severely chastened as he has been, seems to come out of his fiery trial purified and exalted in moral tone. There are but thirteen chapters, exclusive of an introductory prologue; and they are written in a good, downright style, with plenty of vigour, some command of pathos, and a touch or two of stern reality.

A tolerably substantial tale, seasoned with a fair allowance of love and villany, is to be perused in the three volumes entitled *Between Two Loves*, by Robert J. Griffiths (Samuel Tinsley). The hero is made in the image of Richard Whittington or the like, such as the wealthy shipowner who begins life in a big city with three-halfpence in his pocket, and by patience and perseverance, combined with unimpeachable honesty, becomes the master of untold riches. The hero, in fact, sets out, with little more at first than happy visions, not so much to work out his salvation with fear and trembling as to serve Mammon with unflinching determination. And "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," is the greeting he receives, not, indeed, from Heaven, but from the World. In love he is not so fortunate. He has two fancies, but he is forced to stand at the altar with that one which he affects the less. The novel is truly described as a "chronicle of loves and hates, of joys and sorrows, of defeats and victories;" and it is written in a good, plain style, without any very remarkable literary powers or weaknesses. If there were anything in a name, one would hold that a libel had been committed against the memory of the dead when a certain Mrs. Fry is described as a fat, sleek, brazen, disreputable woman, "dressed in gaudy finery;" for the name of Mrs. Fry, if of anybody, is sacred.

We have most of us heard enough and more than enough concerning the abortive attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico and the tragic end of the principal personage concerned; but there is, nevertheless, sufficient novelty and earnestness of purpose apparent in *The Fall of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico*, by W. Harris Chynoweth (39, Lombard-street), to make a perusal of the work worth the while of anybody who is not much pressed for time. According to the author, Maximilian's execution was one of those events which nobody seems to desire, but which nobody can help; "all the people," he says, "grieved that he (Maximilian) had so irredeemably compromised himself by lending his sanction to measures that had caused widespread suffering to be inflicted on an unoffending community, together with such fearful national loss, that a pardon could not consistently be extended to him." And so one of the most heroic souls of modern times was the victim of circumstances over which nobody (except, perhaps, the French) appears to have had any control. Mr. Chynoweth's chief claim to a hearing rests upon the fact that he was "twenty-five years resident in Mexico," into which "wealthy country," he says, "let encouragement be given for immigration."

The name of Dr. Friedrich Ueberweg, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Königsberg, is known and respected by all students of logic and metaphysics throughout Europe; and the English translation of his valuable work, *A History of Philosophy, from Thales to the Present Time* (Hodder and Stoughton), must have its place in the library of every man whose mind is seriously engaged in such branches of learning. Our American cousins, who are not, as is vulgarly said, too much engrossed with the pursuit of collecting dollars to bestow their care upon the highest and most refined speculations of mental science, have furnished us with this excellent version of a standard German author. It has been executed by Professor George S. Morris, of the University of Michigan, but was revised by Dr. Ueberweg before his death; and Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, has contributed some additions, relating more especially to the history of philosophy in Great Britain and the United States. The first volume, which is already published, treats of ancient philosophy; that of the classical Greeks, the Fathers of the Church, and the scholastic writers of the Middle Ages, ending with the German Mystics of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The progress of modern speculation is described in a second volume.

A lecture by Mr. Samuel Davey, on *Darwinism and Other Modern Scientific Speculations* (E. Bumpus, Holborn), will be helpful to minds perplexed, in these latter days, by the inordinate controversial assumptions to the disparagement of the Christian faith, which half-learned writers and talkers have drawn from a shallow acquaintance with some recent theories of natural law. Mr. Davey is not disposed to shut his eyes to any source of truth, and he has taken the pains to understand the subject of which he treats. The deficiencies of actual proof, in the present state of our knowledge, for Darwin's theory of the origin of species must be admitted by its most ardent friends. Nevertheless, it is supported by analogy, and does not involve, as Canon Kingsley has shown, the denial of a providential design in the creation of living organisms, and their gradual development in higher forms. Materialists only can regard this argument, whichever way it be determined as fatal to the claims of religion. Mr. Davey's apprehensions of its effect must therefore refer, not to any truly scientific or philosophical direction of thought, but to the ignorant conceit of that "tribe of dunces," whose opinion hangs by the mere catchword of a phrase they do not rightly apprehend.

A volume of 1200 pages, with 500 wood engravings to illustrate the text, contains an account of *The Great Industries of the United States* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). It was printed and issued to the world at Hartford, in Connecticut; and the list of its writers, each treating of the art or manufacture he knew best, includes the names of Horace Greeley, Leon Case, E. Howland, J. B. Gough, Philip Ripley, F. B. Perkins, J. B. Lyman, Albert Brisbane, and others. The articles on the printing-presses, the sewing-machines, the agricultural labour-saving implements, the reaping and mowing machines, the famous axes and ploughs, the saws, the stoves, the fire-arms, the fire-engines, the safety locks, the magnetic telegraph, and other American notions, but especially the common schools and the newspapers, are some of those which show the ingenuity and skill of American inventors, the enterprise of American constructors and directors, in the strongest light. This book deserves the attention of those who are interested in a comparative view of the manufacturing prosperity of America and of Great Britain. Mr. P. L. Simmonds, an experienced and approved writer upon such topics, offers some materials for judgment in his book entitled *Science and Commerce: their Influence on Our Manufactures* (R. Hardwicke). It consists of his lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum, the London Institution, and the City of London College, and his essays contributed to the *Merchants' Magazine*, the "Journal of the Society of Arts," the "Scientific Record of the Exhibition of 1862," and the *Mining Journal*, upon the processes and statistical results of different kinds of industry in the British Empire. The cotton, woollen, silk, and iron manufactures occupy the largest space, but much is said of glass, earthenware, various metals, leather, paper, and groceries. The general review of manufacturing uses for substances produced by the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms of nature has a degree of scientific as well as practical interest which makes it worthy of perusal.

The pleasant suburban parish and village of Twickenham has found a diligent historian in the Rev. R. S. Cobbett, late curate of its church, whose *Memorials of Twickenham, Parochial and Topographical* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), merit the thanks of all lovers of old associations belonging to the place. He has collected a large amount of curious local and personal information, which he has arranged in a convenient manner, treating first of what belongs to the whole parish, the situation, climate, and population, the manor, the churches and clergy, the registers, the monuments, the schools, and the charities; but secondly of the houses which have been occupied by remarkable persons: Orleans House, where the exiled French Princes dwelt so long; Strawberry Hill, once the residence of Horace Walpole, but now of the Countess Waldegrave; Pope's villa and garden, of which only the grotto is left; Marble Hill, the mansion of George II.'s Countess of Suffolk; Sir Godfrey Kneller's house, and many others. These derive a certain interest from the notoriety of their former inhabitants; and it is possible that in the year 1972 somebody will be delighted to point out the house in Ailsa Park Villas where Charles Dickens and his family passed the summer of 1838. Mr. Cobbett at least has performed his task very neatly, and leaves Twickenham better than he found it, as he has provided a fair literary record of its Memorabilia in the social and biographical way.

Another contribution to local antiquities, which merits our approval on similar grounds, is that of Mr. Justin Simpson, of Stamford, with his *List of Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens and Town Pieces of the Seventeenth Century* (Bemrose and Sons). The notes appended to the descriptions and inscriptions of these very numerous and curious medals are the fruit of careful research. They contain many anecdotes of the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth and Restoration, the Puritan emigration, and the state of the towns and their trades.

The following books of reference, and treatises of special or occasional utility, may be noticed as suitable for their purpose:—*Beeton's Dictionary of Information on Science, Art, and Literature*, vol. 1, A to G (Ward, Lock, and Tyler); *Francis's Dictionary of Practical Receipts*, improved by D. Francis (G. W. Allen, and Francis and Sons); *Round the Table: Notes on Cookery and Plain Recipes*, by the G. O. (Horace Cox); *Knapsack Manual for Sportsmen in the Field*, by Edwin Ward (Bradbury and Evans). Under the title *Six Privy Council Judgments* (H. S. King and Co.) several important ecclesiastical law cases, decided of late years by the Supreme Judicial Committee, are set forth, with an historical introduction and a legal commentary, by Mr. W. G. Brooke. The text of the judgment in each case is given. This collection includes the cases of Mr. Gorham, Mr. Liddell, the authors of "Essays and Reviews," Mr. Mackonochie, Mr. Purchas, and Mr. Bennett; it does not include that of Mr. Voysey, or that of Bishop Colenso. The same publisher has added one more to his series of English versions of German military treatises on the late war by issuing Count Hermann von Wartenleben's *Operations of the South Army*, translated by Colonel C. H. von Wright. It gives a precise official report of the strategic movements by which Bourbaki's army was forced across the Swiss frontier, in January, 1871. *The Fallacies of Teetotalism*, by Robert Ward (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), is a plea for the moderate use of alcoholic liquors and a protest against the demand of the United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative prohibition of their use or sale. We lately commended a new series of tourists' shilling guide-books; but we should rather advise the intending visitor to Westmorland and Cumberland not to grudge a few shillings for Jenkinson's *Practical Guide to the English Lake District* (Stanford). It contains a number of maps, on the large scale of one inch to the mile; its directions are minute and precise, and its descriptions are simply what is required to identify the places mentioned. A more useful companion for a ramble over a pathless country it would be difficult to provide.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, of the Hon. John Henry Knox, late of Hyle Place, near Maidstone, who died on the 27th ult., at Chiselhurst, was proved on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Francis Knox, of the Oratory, Brompton, and Octavius Newry Knox, Esq., two of the sons of the deceased, and Mr. Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator has left—to his widow, Lady Mabella Josephine Knox, an immediate legacy of £1000, all money due at his death for interest on securities, and his plate, jewellery, household furniture, and effects; to each of his executors £50, and to his son Henry Needham Knox, £300. After payment of these legacies testator bequeaths the whole of his property upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, and after her death he gives substantial legacies to his children, and directs the residue to be paid to his three unmarried daughters, Harriet, Anna Maria Georgiana, and Emily Josephine.

The will of John Kynaston, late of Bickley, Kent, Esquire, was proved at the principal registry, on the 13th inst., by John Kynaston, William Kynaston, and Robert Kynaston, three of the sons of the deceased, the executors. The will is dated March 7, 1871, and the testator died on the 2nd inst. The probate is sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Paulin £5000, and to each of his two other daughters £4000; and, after giving legacies to several members of his family and to his servants, he bequeaths the residue of his property equally between his five sons—John, William, Robert, Henry Ralph, and Edward.

The will of Sir Andrew Smith, K.C.B., late of No. 16, Alexander-square, Brompton, who died on the 11th ult., was proved, on the 12th inst., under £3000, by Alexander Michie, the testator's nephew, the sole executor, to whom the deceased has left the whole of his real and personal estate.

The will and codicil of General Julius George Griffith, of the Royal Artillery, who died on July 31 last, at Boulogne, was proved, on the 12th inst., under £1500. The bequests are entirely confined to the testator's wife and children.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

Mercury will be near the MOON on the evening of the 1st, and Venus will be near to her on the morning of the 4th, as will also the star β Scorpii on the afternoon of the 6th. Saturn will precede the Moon during the evening hours of the 9th, and the latter will be in close proximity to Uranus on the afternoon of the 24th. The Moon will be to the right of Jupiter during the early morning hours of the 26th, and to the right of Mars on the afternoon of the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 2nd at 31 minutes after 3h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 9th " 4 " 9 " evening.
Full Moon " 16th " 35 " 3 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 24th " 54 " 8 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the evening of the 12th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 24th.

Part of the month a morning star and part an evening star, yet MERCURY is never favourably situated for observation. As a morning star he is visible for about 56m. on the 1st, for 30m. on the 7th, and rises nearly simultaneously with the Sun on the 13th. As an evening star he sets with the Sun on the 3rd, follows sunset by 8m. in the middle of the month, and this interval increases to little more than 15m. by the last day. He is near to the Moon on the evening of the 1st; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 13th; in his descending node on the 21st; and in aphelion on the evening of the 1st day.

VENUS will be more favourably situated for observation as the month advances, for the interval between the setting of the Sun and of the planet, which has been almost stationary for the past two months, now begins to increase, for from 40m. on the 2nd it lengthens to more than 1h. by the end of the month. She is near the Moon during the morning hours of the 4th; in conjunction with α Librae on the evening of the 11th; and in her descending node on the morning of the 12th.

As a morning star MARS is a conspicuous object in the heavens, being visible for 4h. previous to sunrise at the beginning of the month, which interval increases to 4h. 30m. by the 16th, and to rather more than 5h. by the last day, when he rises at 1h. 49m. a.m. He is in close approximation with the star Regulus during the morning hours of the 6th, the time of nearest approach being at 6h. 31m., and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Moon on the evening of the 27th.

JUPITER is a morning star throughout the month, rising in the early morning hours, shortly after midnight. On the 2nd he rises at 1h. 40m. a.m.; on the 17th at 0h. 56m.; and on the last day at 0h. 12m. a.m. He will be in the neighbourhood of the Moon on the morning of the 26th.

SATURN is an evening star: the interval by which sunset precedes the setting of the planet being 4h. 43m. on the 1st; it decreases to 4h. 20m. by the 17th, and to 4h. 3m. by the 27th, when he sets at 8h. 43m. p.m. He will be in quadrature with the Sun on the evening of the 7th, and near to the Moon during the evening hours of the 9th.

The Halifax Liberal Association was opened on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

The Commission to inquire into the grievances of the Irish Civil Service has been appointed. Lord Monck is to be at the head of it. When Mr. Plunkett moved for the issue of this Commission, it was to put the civil servants of Ireland on a level with those of England; but it appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has widened its scope, and directed the members to inquire into the possibility of reducing the number of clerks.

Mr. Jones-Parry, M.P. for Carnarvonshire, has been addressing in the Welsh language (a novelty even in Wales) meetings of his constituents in the upper parts of the county, at Pen-y-groes, Waen-fawr, and Llanberis.—Mr. R. Davies, in a speech at the Anglesea and Carnarvonshire Agricultural Society's dinner, promised the farmers that they would materially benefit by the equalisation of local taxes, which the Government is pledged to attempt next year.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that the house at East Dereham, Norfolk, in which Cowper spent the last three years and a half of his life, is about to be pulled down, and a Congregational chapel built on the site. The house has already been bought (except a small portion sold separately to a purchaser), and plans have been prepared for a "neat Gothic structure," which is to be called the "Cowper Congregational Church." The writer appeals to "intelligent Nonconformists" through the country, much more than to Churchmen, to expostulate with the Dereham Independents, to point out to them their mistake in vulgarising the name of Cowper into an advertising machine, and then to aid in the creation of a fund which may make it worth the Independents' while to turn their thoughts elsewhere.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

PRINCE DE VILLAFRANCA is thanked for his acceptable contributions. They shall have immediate attention.

J. RIDGWAY can obtain the rules for double chess of Mr. Leuchars, near Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

COLONEL G.—It appears to be a very pleasing and not too difficult little puzzle.

H. KENDE.—They are now in the ex-miner's hands.

I. H.—All contributions intended for insertion should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor.

CHARLES WILSON.—It shall be reported on in our next.

MR. MANSY.—What inducement can you offer to "a fine player" to engage with you, an unknown one, in a game by correspondence?

ZOZIMUS.—They shall have due consideration, but at present we are overstocked.

F. HAWLEY, B.A.—Received, with thanks.

J. A. W. HUNTER.—A problem should never, under any circumstances, be sent to two publications at the same time.

ENOK.—You can, no doubt, obtain the *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung* of Meassrs. Trithner, 60, Paternoster-row, or direct by post from Vienna. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

D. G. L.—We are obliged by the offer; but problems of eighteen and twenty-two moves are somewhat too hard for our digestion. The game played by correspondence shall be examined.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1489 has been received from L. Rost-Joseph Sowden—C. C. M.—Dunlop—St. Clair—A. E. P.—Tril-H. and E. Fran, of Lyons—D. A. of Dublin—Eureka—Big Ben—S. S.—West Ridge—M. P.—Nepune—I. H. G. B.—H. R.—R. H. T.—Vigo—W. Airey—Keith and Kate—L. S. D.—Chang—T. W. Morris—A. W. P.—Teske and Taylor—Howard—Tunmus and Meary—James V. of Macle field—T. W. of Canterbury—F. H. Hawick—H. W. S.—Li Calisi—G. G. Heywood—H. Kehde—F. H. of Mona—Hercules—T. Evelyn.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1490 has been received from W. Watt—C. C. M.—Dunlop—W. S. E.—H. and E. Fran, of Lyons—Mathematics V. Classes—R. T.—Alfred Chapman—G. and F. B. Boreas—A. E. C. of Cassel—Willy—J. Fox, Glyn—Louis—L. B. Penly—Felix—T. S. D.—B. H. M. B.—Fanny—G. D.—Henry and Emma—Charles—D. D.—R. A.—Bob—X. Y. Z.—Barbara—Q. E. D.—George and Thomas—Sim—E. D. K.—F. O. S.—L. S. D.—E. T. M.—I. A. C. B.—Lyman—Puzzled Maiden—C. B.—L. D.—Universities' Club—H. S. C. Halkin—C. B. C.—Louis A. O. of Brighton—Erbert—Sydney—F. M. B.—F. A. W.—R. V. D. H. Silesia, Prussia—E. O. Dromore—H. W. M.—H. Badley—L. Estourville—L. C.—Ledy N.—Duest—W. L. S.—Perry—C. C. Puller—Carroll—L. G.—Williams—Dunkirk—H. S. Treherne—H. V. O.—L. Scrub—Highgate Rise—Kinz Agrippa and Queen Berenice—F. M. Eden—A. A.—A. and H. Chabot—Robert Pitt—Hastings—Lily of St. Leonard—Bury—David Wilson—Oxonienia—Thomas Dyson, of Beverley—H. R. L.—Edita C. P.—W. L.—J. H. D.—E. F. Edwards—G. W. of Brixton—S. W. and E. W.—Van Reghen, Amsterdam—Luciola—E. I. M. S. Swares—A. H. G.—F. Dodd, of Sevenoaks—Mirabella—M. P.—I. G. M. Aberdeen—Eureka—T. Hervey, of Colmer—Tea and Shrimps, Gravesend—L. Bost—Glarryford—Our Dudd—Ripps—Two Grebes—C. I. U.—A. A. Palmer, of Seaforth—Boston—L. M. K.—F. P. Richardson—F. P. of Leeds—Wds Caroline and Emily Loyd. The solutions of G. B. Riverdale—T. V. R.—Julia, of Lacark—M. M.—U. French—Q. E. P.—Senex—L. N. G. B.—H. P. V. of Charente—Gerbe—Edna—L. H. W. Wilson Moore—G. W. Hollich—S. J. G. F.—Henry G. Hyndham—Ber—Edina—L. H. W. Riversfield, are complete syllabically, arithmetically, and geometrically.

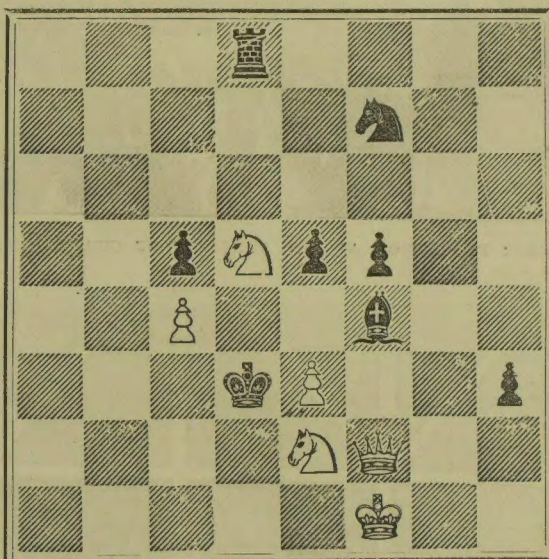
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1488.

WHITE. 1. Q to Q B 8th. BLACK. K takes Kt from Kt 5th. If he take the other Kt, then follows 2. Q to K 6th (ch) and mate next move. If he play any other move, then K takes K P (ch) and Queen gives mate. 2. Q to R 6th (ch). K takes Q. 3. Kt takes P. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1492.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

A smart Affair at the Norwich Chess Club between two members of that club consulting together and two Corporals of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Corporal Hamilton (Messrs. J. V. H. and Taylor and W. G. Crook). WHITE (Messrs. J. V. H. and Taylor and W. G. Crook). 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. B to Q 4th. P to K 3rd. 3. Kt to Q B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 4. Kt to K B 3rd. P to Q R 3rd. 5. P to Q R 4th. Kt to K 2nd. 6. Castles. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 7. P to Q 4th. P takes P. 8. Kt takes P. B to Q B 4th. 9. Kt to K B 3rd. Castles. 10. Kt to K 2nd. B to Q B 2nd. 11. P to Q B 3rd. B to Q R 2nd. 12. P to Q Kt 4th. P to Q Kt 4th. 13. B to Q Kt 3rd. Their best move. Taking the Knight would have been suicidal. 14. Kt to K Kt 3rd. Q Kt to K 2nd. 15. B to Q Kt 2nd. P to K B 4th. 16. P takes P. Kt takes Kt. 17. Kt takes Kt. R takes Kt. 18. Kt to Q 4th. R to K Kt 4th. 19. P to K Kt 3rd. If they had retreated the Kt to K B 3rd, their opponents had in view the reply of B to Q Kt sq, threatening mate in four moves by the sacrifice of their Queen. 20. P to K R 4th. Kt to K 7th (ch). 21. K to R 2nd. R takes Kt P. 22. P to K B 4th. Q takes K B P. 23. R takes Q. R to Kt 7th (ch). 24. K to R sq. Kt to Kt 6th. Mate.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND ZUKERTORT.

Another Game in this contest.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.). WHITE (Mr. S.). 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. B to Q Kt 5th. P to Q R 3rd. 4. B to Q R 4th. Kt to K B 3rd. 5. P to Q 3rd. P to Q 3rd. 6. B takes Kt (ch). P takes B. 7. P to K R 3rd. B to K Kt 3rd. 8. Kt to Q B 3rd. P to K Kt 2nd. 9. B to K 3rd. P to Q B 4th. 10. Q to K 2nd. P to K R 3rd. 11. R to Q Kt sq. Kt to K Kt sq. The game is at a deadlock, and a move or two lost matters very little in such a position. 12. Kt to K R 2nd. Kt to K 2nd. 13. P to K B 4th. P takes P. 14. B to B 4th, taking P. P to K Kt 4th. 15. B to K 3rd. P to K B 4th. 16. Castles. P to K B 5th. 17. B to K B 2nd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 18. Kt to Q 5th. Castles. 19. P to Q Kt 4th. P takes P. 20. Kt to Q Kt 4th, taking P. Kt takes Kt. 21. R takes Kt. B to K 3rd. 22. B to Q 4th. Mr. Zukertort gets into trouble by this exchange, and loses time. He ought, we think, to have played P to Q B 4th at once, 22. B takes B. 23. R takes B. P to Q B 4th. 24. R to Q R 4th. Q to Q 5th (ch). 25. P to Q B 4th. P to Q R 4th. 26. P to K R 3rd. P to Q 5th. 27. R to Q B 3rd. K R to Q Kt sq. 28. R to Q B 2nd. Q to Q B 2nd. 29. R to Q Kt 2nd. P to Q 6th. 30. Q R to Q Kt sq. Q to K Kt 2nd. A very good move. 31. R takes R (ch). R takes R. 32. Q to Q R 5th. Q to Q 5th (ch). 33. K to K sq. Q takes Q P. 34. Q to Q 7th. R to Q Kt 5th. 35. Q to Q 8th (ch). K to B 2nd.

And Mr. Z. resigned.

THE PACIFIC DEEP-SEA EXPLORATION.

The latest despatch from Professor Agassiz to Professor Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, is of great scientific interest. It was written on the voyage from Panama to Acapulco, and records the impressions of the author gathered on the Pacific Coast, and during a land journey of nearly 300 miles in the Valley of Chillan, between the coast range and the Andean chain from Concepcion, at the mouth of the river Bio Bio, northward to the capital of Chili.

This valley, which, commencing at the Gulf of Ancud, extends over 1500 miles to the north, he finds to be the bed of a vast glacier, whose ice-slide to the north has ground and polished the rocks of its east and west boundaries, the Andes, and the coast range, so that while they stand they will tell to students the history of one of those wonderful changes which have marked and shaped the earth's surface. At one point, a little south of Santiago, he finds the track of a more recent glacier which, moving laterally from the Andes towards the west, across the drift of the great glacier, has left in its course volcanic boulders in the direction of the coast range, which stayed its progress. A gradual recession of the ice boundary towards the South Pole, which was accompanied with an ascending temperature, was followed by the formation of successive lakes, whose deposits now form a series of terraces of various levels through the whole length of this valley.

An examination of the group of islands called the Galapagos has afforded an opportunity for a study of new land. This archipelago, situated near the Equator, 700 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, is evidently of recent volcanic origin. Their animals and plants are some of them of types found nowhere else on the known globe, and naturally seem special creations for that locality or strange instances of the almost creative power of transformation in Nature. Evidently the Professor inclines to think there has been a direct creation of organised beings for those distant new islands in the wide Pacific, and he confesses that as yet Science is unable to answer questions of the origin of organised beings. Small difference is noted in the vegetable products of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the neighbourhood of Panama; but in marine animals a decided variation was discovered, while all classes of animal life on both sides bear decided American characteristics.

During the long and busy voyage the party of which Agassiz is the chief have made careful observations of a large class of subjects, and accumulated such a store of specimens as will in his able hands make most valuable additions to our knowledge in the sciences of geology and zoology.

The exploring party have obtained large numbers of specimens of plants and animals; and Professor Agassiz has already sent home 137 barrels, boxes, and cases filled with specimens.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The Royal Humane Society has transmitted its medal, with suitable testimonials, to several persons—many of them mere youths—in recognition of their gallantry in saving life.

The first case was that of a little fellow named Alfred Ingham, aged only eleven, who rescued another boy, named Halliwell, from the canal at Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire. Halliwell was playing with several other boys on the canal bank when he accidentally fell into the water. The cries of his companions, who were paralysed with fear and made no effort to save him, brought Ingham to the spot. After diving several times he succeeded in rescuing him. Ingham seems to have learnt not only how to swim well, but how to treat persons apparently drowned; for, on getting the boy to the bank, he placed him on his stomach and gently rolled him from side to side. The boy's mother offered him some money, which, however, he declined.

The next case was that of a boy, aged fourteen, named Henry Percy, who saved a child named Horace Pike from being drowned, near a hole 25 ft. deep, at White Cliff Mills, Blandford, Dorsetshire.

James Sharp, aged fourteen, serving on board the training-ship Mars, who saved Margaret Morrison, aged seventy. The woman fell into the water from Woodhaven pier, Fifehire, and Sharp, witnessing the accident, immediately plunged in. There were both a strong wind and tide at the time, but the boy ultimately caught her, and, although she clung to him tenaciously, succeeded in placing her and himself in safety.

The next case was that of Henry James Renshaw, aged sixteen, for saving Thomas E. Whitehead, who sank while bathing in the Mill-sludge, Milton, Kent, in about 11 ft. of water. On the day in question Whitehead and some other lads were bathing in the basin at Crown Quay, when, getting out of his depth, and being unable to swim, he sank. One of his companions, named Grantham, went to his assistance, but was pulled under water. Renshaw, seeing the danger of the two, hastened to the spot, took Whitehead, who was by this time insensible, by the hair of the head, set Grantham at liberty, and saved both. Renshaw had previously saved four persons on three different occasions from drowning.

A youth named Ernest H. Phillips jumped into the water at Millbay, Plymouth, to the rescue of a lady named Thompson, and held her head above water till assistance came. This is the second life saved by the same youth.

The medal of the society has been awarded to George W. B. Creake for saving Charles King and Claude Clements from drowning in the river Ouse under the following circumstances:—The men had gone to bathe, both being indifferent swimmers. A few yards from the shore King became exhausted, and sank in 10 ft. of water. Clements, who was eight or ten yards off, went to his assistance, and was seized by the drowning man and dragged under water. Mr. Creake, who was on the bank, saw the dangerous position of the two men, and, diving into the water, swam behind them, and, after some difficulty, took them to the bank.

The medal has also been awarded to John Steward, plate-layer on the Caledonian Railway, for saving Margaret Allen, bait gatherer, who fell off the rocks into the sea, into 12 ft. of water, in Cove Bay, Aberdeen. Steward jumped from a height of from 15 ft. to 20 ft. into the water, where he seized and held the woman in one hand and clung to the rocks with the other for thirty-five minutes, until ropes were procured.

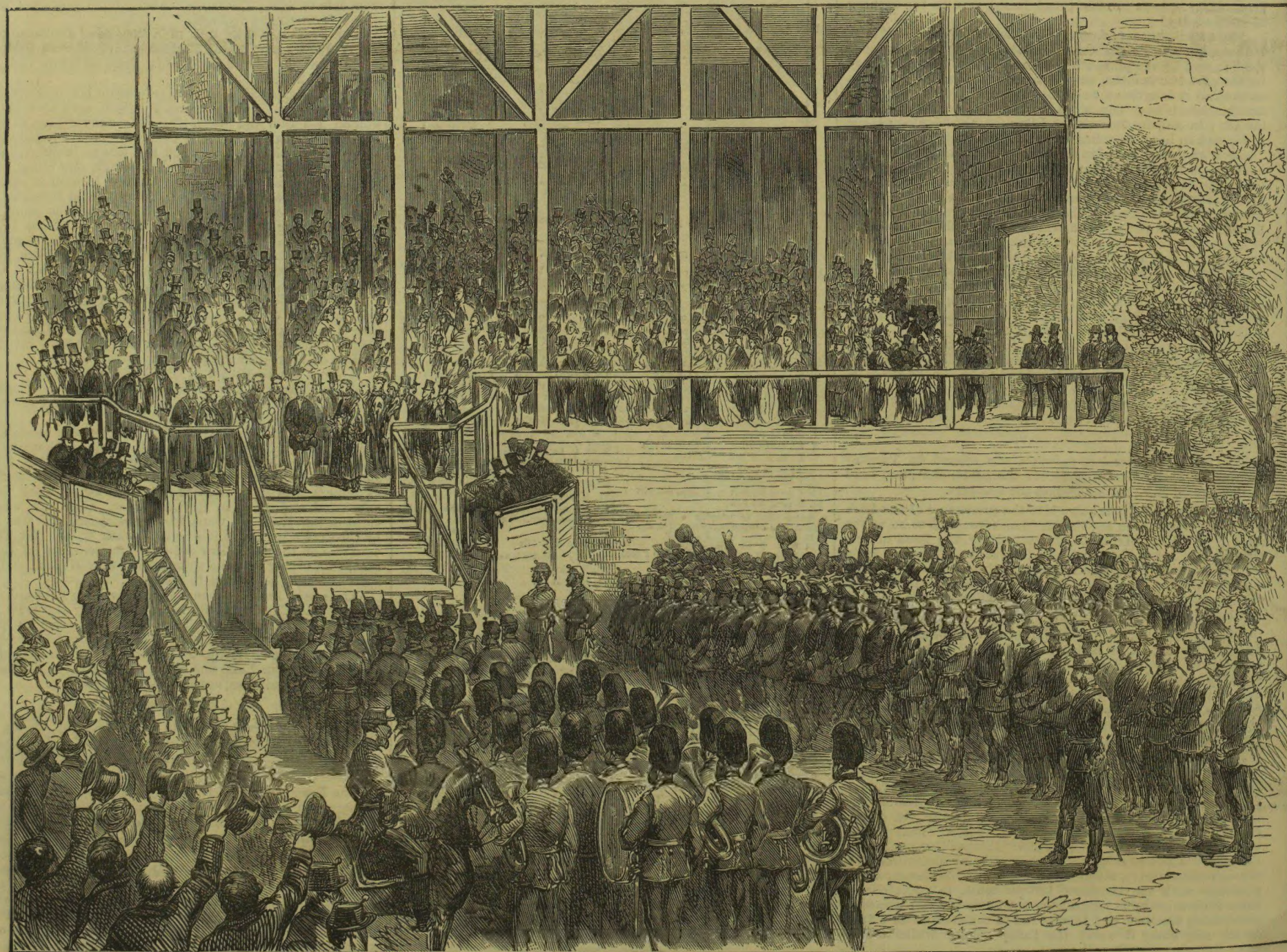
There was a meeting of the Irish hierarchy at the Presbytery, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Tuesday. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and most of the Bishops of Ireland attended.

The Essex Agricultural Society has declined to fall in with a suggestion made by the Prince of Wales that the Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire Agricultural Societies should be merged in one general Eastern Counties Agricultural Association.

There was a meeting in Dublin, on Monday night, to protest against the warnings given by the Government to the national press. The meeting was numerously attended, but the only persons of note present were Mr. Smyth, M.P., and Mr. Butt, M.P. Great indignation was expressed, but, on the whole, the speeches were kept within bounds.



PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS: PROCESSION AT THE JUNCTION OF CHAPELTOWN AND ROUNDHAY PARK ROADS.



PRINCE ARTHUR AT LEEDS: THE PRINCE DECLARING ROUNDHAY PARK OPEN.